

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 2-3 (36-38). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 2-1 (34-36). LONDON: Dry with sunny spells. Temp. 3-6 (37-52). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 5-1 (41-54). CHANGING: Rather rough. RAIN. Rain. Temp. 12-6 (54-53). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 12-4 (55-50). Yesterday's temp. 8-1 (46-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria 23 S. Lebanon 21.25
Belgium 20 S.P. Luxembourg 20 L.F.
Denmark 2.50 D.K. Morocco 2.50 Dr.
Eire 16 S. Netherlands 1.50 W.F.
Finland 2.20 F.M. Nigeria 30 K.
France 2.50 F. Norway 3 N.K.
Germany 1.50 D.M. Portugal 12 Esc.
Great Britain 12 S. Sweden 2.20 S.S.
Greece 18 Dr. Switzerland 1.70 S.F.
India 12 Rs. Spain 20 Ptas.
Iran 200 Lira Turkey 7.4 T.
Italy 200 Lira U.S. Military (Eur.) 60.25
Israel 2.50 Yugoslavia 9 D.

No. 28,944

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1976

Established 1887

EEC Votes \$1-Billion Italy Loan Agrees to Lend Irish \$300 Million

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—European Economic Community finance ministers agreed in principle today to grant a \$1-billion, five-year loan requested by Italy. West German Finance Minister Hans Apel said that the money is to be raised on international capital markets by the EEC Commission under firm guarantees by all nine member states. He also said that the majority of finance ministers insist that the loan should be extended at fixed interest, and not with floating interest rates as had been suggested in some circles.

Mr. Apel said the EEC Monetary Committee, comprising finance ministers, central bank and Commission monetary experts, will work out detailed conditions for the loan to Italy.

The ministers also approved a five-year, \$300-million loan sought by Ireland. But Mr. Apel said that last-minute difficulties arose this morning when the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), from which the EEC will borrow the funds for Ireland, raised a question as to the source of guarantees of the interest payments.

The finance ministers agreed to use the good offices of one EEC country with excellent contacts to SAMA in ironing out the problem. Mr. Apel said, adding that he was confident the matter could be settled quickly. The country to tackle the problem is understood to be France.

Mr. Apel said that the loan to Ireland will carry a 9.2-per-cent annual interest rate.

For the \$1-billion loan to Italy, Mr. Apel said, it is envisioned that funds will be raised by a banking consortium on capital markets.

He said that West Germany and a number of other countries opposed the idea of equipping the loan with a floating interest rate—starting at 1 per cent above the London Interbank Rate and adjustable every half-year.

A final decision on the matter is scheduled to be reached at the finance ministers' next meeting, on March 15, Mr. Apel added.

Common Bid to EEC
LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet bloc's Comecon economic organization today made its second attempt to forge relations with the European Common Market, sending the EEC a draft treaty on relations not only between the two groups but also among their individual member nations.

Talks in Moscow a year ago broke down when Comecon insisted on recognition as the trading negotiator for its members. The EEC, saying that Comecon has no such power, insisted on the right to negotiate trade agreements with the individual Common nations.

A communiqué issued by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, said that the EEC's member states would consider the new Comecon proposal, which observers called a move toward the Common Market viewpoint.

No Solution Expected
In New Cyprus Talks
VIENNA, Feb. 16 (AP).—Negotiations in the intercommunal talks on Cyprus which will resume here tomorrow arrived today amid signs that no breakthrough can be expected toward a political settlement for the Mediterranean island.

Addressing newsmen after their arrival, Glafkos Clerides, spokesman for the Greek community, and Rauf Denktaş, the representative of the Turkish Cypriots, gave no indication of possible concessions they will be ready to make.

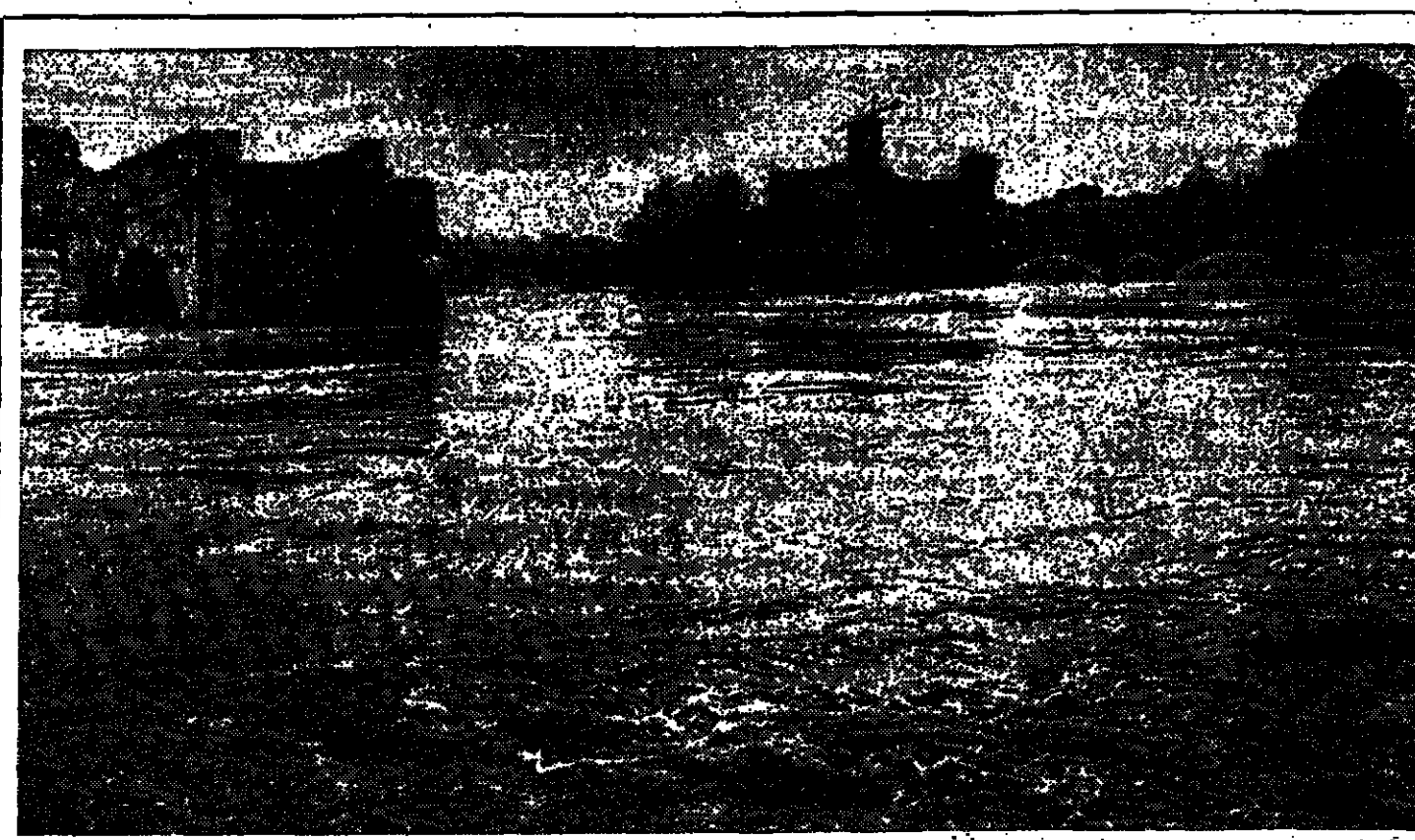
IRA Bombs in Belfast Shake Army Command, Post Office

BELFAST, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Irish Republican Army set off bombs around British Army headquarters in downtown Belfast today, seriously damaging the city's main post office and forcing evacuation of the high command.

The bombings and attacks on two British Army posts outside town were seen as another phase of the IRA revenge campaign for the death of Frank Stagg last week during a hunger strike.

No casualties were reported.

An Army spokesman said an official of the IRA announced the bombings at 2 p.m. with a telephone call telling army headquarters that it and the post office next door were bracketed



Because of heavy rains in Rome, the swollen Tiber River covers part of Tiberina island (center rear).

One Dead as Heavy Rains Batter Much of Italy, Flood Rome Area

ROME, Feb. 16 (AP).—Torrential rains in much of Italy for the past 48 hours caused floods, cut some road and sea communications and accounted for one dead today.

Both the Tiber and Arno rivers were rain-swollen and flooded vast areas around Rome, about 60 miles north of Rome.

Traffic on the Salaria road near Rome resumed early today after being cut yesterday.

There was also some flooding in Rome. Police closed the Ponte Milvio, over the Tiber, to auto traffic and pedestrians.

Outside of Rome, most roads that lead to the city were flooded in part. A woman drowned

20 miles south of Rome when a truck in which she was riding plunged into a canal.

Heavy rains were reported in Bologna and the north Apennine areas. Some villages were isolated there by floods.

Plains in the Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetian regions were also affected by the rains.

There were also heavy snowfalls in the Aosta and A.M. Adige regions in the north.

Rain and wind storms in the Naples area caused damage to the fields and heavy seas disrupted ship connections between Naples and the nearby islands of Ischia, Capri and Sicily.

Of 16 at Barcelona Conference 12 Mediterranean Nations Sign Pollution Pact

By Henry Gieger

BARCELONA, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Twelve nations opened today what was termed "a new era of cooperation" by signing a convention to fight against pollution in the Mediterranean Sea.

The signing brought to a close a two-week conference here of 16 nations bordering on the Mediterranean. In what one delegate described as "a turning point in the fight to halt the deterioration of the Mediterranean," representatives of six Arab countries, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Syria, Lebanon and Morocco, sat down with those of Israel, Turkey, Spain, France, Monaco, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Malta, also were present.

Libya, Yugoslavia and Tunisia did not sign the convention for procedural reasons but did sign the final minutes of the conference, which implied approval of all the decisions. The Syrian delegation left the conference before today's session for unexplained reasons.

Joint Programs
According to the convention, the signatories are committed to take all measures to prevent, abate and control pollution of the Mediterranean and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that area. They agreed to establish joint programs to monitor the level of pollution and to fight, in particular, against dumping from ships and aircraft as well as against discharge of harmful matter from coastlines.

A special protocol is devoted to oil and other harmful substances and a regional center in Malta was set up to act as a clearing house for information on emergencies arising from the presence in the Mediterranean of large quantities of oil.

Another protocol approved today covers dumping from ships and aircraft and establishes a blacklist of products whose dumping is prohibited. They include mercury, radioactive wastes, cadmium, acid and alkaline compounds, materials used in biological warfare and crude oil and hydrocarbons derived from petroleum.

Products whose dumping would be controlled include arsenic, lead, zinc, cyanides and fluorides and containers and other bulky wastes that might create navigational hazards.

The United Nations Environment Program was designated to act as a secretariat. Delegates

said much of the success of the agreements would depend on the amount of funds made available by the contracting parties and the environment program.

Mustafa Tolba, director of the program, and an Egyptian microbiologist, acknowledged that the agreement would place a "heavy

burden" on the program but said "we welcome this responsibility." He called the conference a "milestone on the road to international cooperation."

Israeli delegates said this was not the first agreement they had signed with Arab countries, particularly in the maritime field. But they termed this accord an important one for regional cooperation and said the tone of the conference and its working commissions had been "courteous."

The formulation of procedures for determining liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution was left to later agreement, but the possibility of arbitrating conflicts among the contracting parties was provided for.

Montedison Is Sued
PARIS, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Authorities in Corsica and Nice will demand about 60 million francs (about \$13 million) in damages from Montedison, the Italian multinational firm, for dumping titanium dioxide waste in the Mediterranean, a lawyer representing them said here today.

The waste, from the firm's factory near Florence, was dumped from ships between Italy and Corsica in 1973. In 1974, the firm's managing director and three senior employees were given suspended jail sentences by an Italian court for causing the pollution.

Under a compromise, titanium dioxide waste was not included in the "black list" of waste materials agreed on at the Barcelona conference. The question, in which France and Italy took opposing views, was left to the European Economic Community to settle.

High TV Ratings, Low Results In Japanese Lockheed Probe

By John Saar

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (WF).—Categorical denials and claims of failing memory by key witnesses frustrated the Japanese parliament's attempt to investigate the Tokyo connection in the Lockheed bribery scandal today.

Six hours of nationally televised questioning failed to uncover a single fact supportive of former Lockheed president A.C. Kotchian's congressional testimony on the bribing of high government officials to sell airplanes in Japan. A business tycoon accused him of lying and two airline executives denied all the Lockheed disclosures.

In the opening day of an eight-week, two-day inquiry, questions from Japan's five political parties were unable to prove any bribe money was paid, much less identify recipients.

The hearings took over daytime programming on the government-owned Japan Broadcasting Corp. and Tokyo's five commercial channels. Surveys reported near-record audiences for the televised investigations and TV screens were glowing in many government offices.

Kenji Osano, 59, a wealthy and influential businessman, said he was considering a libel suit over Mr. Kotchian's "false testimony" involving him in the payoff scandal. He denied helping Lockheed sell 21 L-1011 airplanes to All Nippon Airways and secretly receiving a "commission," as Mr. Kotchian had suggested was possible.

Vague Recollection
He readily admitted the circumstantial factors that have brought him under suspicion—his 30-year friendship with former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, whose name is continually linked by rumor with the Lockheed scandal, and his extensive holdings in airlines. Mr. Osano is a travel and hotel multimillionaire.

He denied ever having discussed aircraft sales with Mr. Tanaka and said he ignored Mr. Kotchian's requests that he help sell Lockheed TriStars to ANA. Seated at the small witness table before the Budget Committee of the Lower House, which is conducting the investigation, Mr. Osano proclaimed himself innocent of any involvement, but his answers were often vague and many times included the phrase, "I don't remember."

Mr. Osano was the star witness today in the absence of Yoshio Kodama, the notorious rightist intriguer and influence-peddler

called by Lockheed as the secret agent to whom it paid \$7 million. Mr. Kodama is felt to have the key to the Lockheed riddle but may never testify. His doctor says the strain of testifying could bring on another stroke like the one he suffered two years ago. Diet members sent their own doctors tonight to check his condition.

Mr. Kodama, 64, bedridden behind the bulletproof windows of his Tokyo hotel, was invited tonight by an ultra-rightist group to take his life in ritual suicide.

Influence Denied
The president of All Nippon Airways denied any pressure by politicians or government officials in favor of the 1972 TriStar purchase. Tokuji Wakasa, the ANA president who chose the TriStars from other candidate aircraft, said: "Frankly I would say Lockheed wasted a lot of money. We made our decision on purely technical grounds and there was no room for money influence."

Today's questioning followed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Yamani Expects Iran To Cut Oil Price Again

Charges Iraq Undercuts Rates Decided by OPEC

By Jonathan C. Randal

RIYADH, Feb. 16 (WP).—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, today predicted a further oil-price cut by Iran, accused Iraq of undercutting prices set by the producers' cartel and revealed a planned shutdown of two Saudi oil fields.

But he said in an interview that the effect of these measures—which reflect decreased worldwide consumption due to the recession—on the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would not be "as much as pictured in the Western press."

Nonetheless, Sheikh Yamani acknowledged that the Iranian price reduction announced yesterday may mark the first time that the OPEC cartel had failed to force consumers to accept its unilaterally imposed price increases in their entirety.

Last September, OPEC announced a 10-per-cent increase for Saudi Arabian light crude—known as the yardstick for pricing all other varieties of oil.

Sheikh Yamani said that Iran's decision to shave 9.5 cents from every barrel of Iranian heavy crude was "something we expected and can live with." Moreover, he said, "even the present price of Iranian heavy crude"—now \$11.40 a barrel—"is higher than it should be" and he said he doubted that Iran could avoid a further price reduction.

Industry sources here speculated that Iran may have to cut a further 10 cents a barrel to sell the 740,000 barrels a day backing that Tehran officials have mentioned recently.

Sheikh Yamani accused Iraq of having "taken the lead in lowering prices" and suggested that "over the past year" Iraqi price cuts had sometimes "reached almost \$1 a barrel."

He said that the Iranian decision may spur a further Iraqi price reduction in order to maintain Baghdad's competitive edge. He said that the Iranian price cut would have no effect on Saudi pricing since Saudi Arabia produces very little heavy crude oil.

The sheikh announced that the Saudi and Marjan fields—producing the same heavy crude as Iran—"will close down" very soon.

He said that Saudi Arabia had never before voluntarily shut down an entire oil field. The shutdown affects about half of the country's production of heavy crude oil, which accounts for only 5 per cent of total Saudi production.

Sheikh Yamani's charges of Iraqi price cutting confirmed industry rumors which were denied last year by Baghdad after being published in a specialized Western petroleum newsletter.

With reserves second only to Saudi Arabia's, Iraq apparently felt strong enough to refuse to sign the Vienna agreement last September raising OPEC prices.

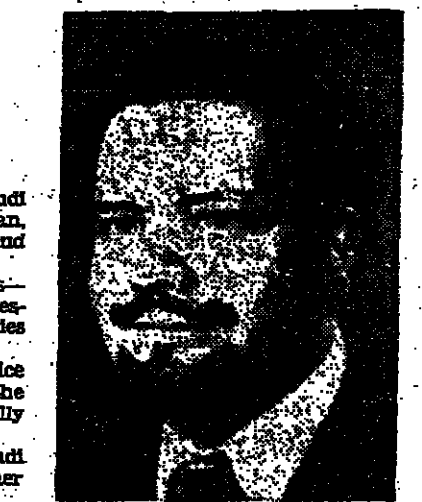
Increased Production
The Saudi minister said, "Iraq is the only country to increase its production." He suggested that Iraq was pumping "up to almost 2 million barrels a day."

Western oil-industry sources suggested that the level of production constituted between 400,000 and 500,000 more barrels a day than had been produced in the past.

Sheikh Yamani contrasted Iraqi actions with those of Saudi Arabia.

Although Saudi Arabia has the capacity to pump 12 million barrels a day, he said, current production went as low as 6 million barrels a day during the fall and now stood at 7.1 million barrels a day, because of the OPEC policy not to pump more than 8.5 million barrels a day.

But although the minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Arms Spending Also Affected Iran's Lagging Oil Revenues Slow Petrochemical Growth

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Iran's plans for the construction of petrochemical facilities costing more than \$5 billion have been delayed, set aside or thrown into question in recent months, largely as a result of Iran's lagging oil revenues, according to well-placed members of the Tehran business community.

In addition, second thoughts about Iran's soaring military expenditures have apparently helped to delay the start of work on a new base that is to cost more than \$3 billion, informants have reported.

And cost considerations are expected to complicate negotiations toward Iran's purchase of two types of advanced U.S. aircraft, the F-15 fighter and the AWACS radar plane.

Reports by both Iranian and Western business informants indicate that an economic retrenchment caused mainly by unexpectedly low oil earnings has touched two sectors particularly dear to the Shah of Iran: defense and industries involving the processing of crude oil and natural gas.

Iran's budget for the 12 months starting March 21 is about a fourth larger than the original budget for the preceding 12 months, but it presumes a deficit of more than \$2 billion, and Iranian officials have called for economies in foreign aid among other areas.

Underlying these economic worries are labor shortages, transportation bottlenecks and the rising cost of imports, as well as the fact that Iran's oil revenues in the current budget year have been running almost \$3 billion less than had been expected. Production in Iran's main oilfields was almost 11 per cent less last month than a year earlier.

Others Thriving
The projected budget deficit and the need for economies are particularly annoying here because other Middle East oil-producing countries, with populations smaller than Iran's 24 million, have been rushing ahead with the construction of petrochemical industries and other costly development projects, while building up financial reserves.

In Iran, a wide range of projects has been affected by various economic problems. Plans for three oil refineries with individual daily capacities of 500,000 barrels, which were to have been built in the south, have been "shelved" as one informant put it, apparently for lack of commercially promising export markets.

In addition, plans for further specialized processing facilities at the site of an existing refinery at Abadan are proceeding slowly. An indefinite delay was also reported in plans for the construction of a nitrogen fertilizer complex on the Caspian Sea, apparently because of cost and a shortage of skilled labor.

Much Japanese Money
In contrast, the government is going ahead with a huge petrochemical complex that is to rise along the Persian Gulf as a joint venture between the Iranian government and Japanese industrial concerns. Japan is also reported to be providing much of the financing.

No outburst is evident in Iran's plans for nuclear power plants, which have high priority in the government planning. Iran is expected to complete about 20 nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 23,000 megawatts between now and 1994, at a cost unofficially estimated at more than \$20 billion.

Similarly, the budget for the next 12 months calls for continued expansion of the Iranian armed forces with appropriation of slightly more than \$3 billion, an 8-per-cent increase over the previous budget.

Yet this rate of increase is only about half the rate of growth planned for the Iranian economy in the period.

Kreisky Starts Visit Of 2 Days in Prague
PRAGUE, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here today for a two-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

His visit to Prague, the first by an Austrian government leader for nearly 40 years, will set the seal on improving relations between the two neighbors after more than 20 years of strain, and has been termed by Mr. Kreisky as the "beginning of a new phase."

The initial investigation indicated that his death was "deliberately planned" and executed, police sources said. No other details of the slaying were available. Turkish Embassy officials had not commented on it.

Meanwhile, President Suleiman Franjleh met Premier Rashid Karami and financial experts in a two-hour session devoted to economic, social and reconstruction items.

The president of the Central Bank, Elias Sarkis, who sat in on discussions, said, "We have submitted proposals put forward by a committee aimed at emerging from the economic crisis caused by recent events." He did not give any details.



INVESTIGATION—Tokuji Wakasa, president of All Nippon Airways, makes deep bow after testifying before Lower House Budget Committee about Lockheed payoff scandal.

Angola's Neighbors Wary on MPLA

Tensions Rise in Southern Africa

By Michael T. Kaufman
NAIROBI, Feb. 16 (NYT).—With the Moscow-backed government in Luanda in control of most of Angola, there is growing concern among many African diplomats that the civil war in the former Portuguese territory could lead to continuing turmoil in the entire southern part of the continent.

From King to Communists, Spanish Politicians on Move

MADRID, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Almost everyone who is anyone in Spanish politics is traveling these days. And when the politicians stay put, it is merely to hold a news conference, make a statement or give a lecture.

With change in the air, the once-frozen and monotonous Spanish political scene has become so mobile that the press is having trouble keeping up with all the goings and comings and the flood of statements that is accompanying them.

At the top, King Juan Carlos is setting the example this week with a tour of Catalonia, one of Spain's most troubled regions.

He and the Queen arrived in Barcelona today to be greeted by a strike of about 7,000 municipal employees protesting low pay.

The royal couple's first public appearance outside Madrid began inauspiciously with only small crowds at the airport and on the ride into the city.

While the mayor was greeting the King and Queen in the former throne room of Catalan kings, policemen, firemen, teachers, doctors, nurses and hundreds of other city employees marched in the square outside the city hall, protesting the mayor's refusal to negotiate.

For weeks, the city and the region, one of Spain's most developed areas, have been the scene of demonstrations on wider issues such as political amnesty and home rule. It was this dissidence that led to the King's visit and the scheduling of a Cabinet meeting Friday in Barcelona.

The opposition also has taken to the road. Felipe Gonzalez, secretary-general of the Spanish Socialist Workers party, is one of several opposition leaders who are going about the country talking and organizing.

His and other political groups are still illegal, but they are preparing for the day when this will no longer be so. Mr. Gonzalez was allowed to hold the Socialist first public rally in about 35 years in the Basque town of Barakaldo.

Government officials made clear why they were allowing the Socialists so much latitude, even if it meant giving them freedom to criticize: They are a counter to the Communists, whom the government is continuing to ban from legal political life.

This has not prevented the Communists also from traveling all over the country, particularly in connection with the recent labor agitation. A buildup of Socialist strength in the Basque country would also serve to offset the attraction of the Basque extremist group, ETA or Basque National and Freedom, which acknowledged responsibility for two killings last week.

The traffic between Spain and the rest of Europe is also intense. And the country is gradually losing its sense of political isolation. Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellano has resumed his tour of capitals of the European Economic Community to take soundings on Spain's eventual membership in the Common Market. Last Thursday, he was in Brussels.

Train Collision Kills Six in Switzerland

YVERDON, Switzerland, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Six persons were killed and about 40 injured in a head-on collision between two passenger trains on a single-track local mountain railway near here yesterday, police said.

The trains were traveling in opposite directions on a line serving this spa at the south end of Lake Neuchâtel with Saint-Croix, a tourist resort in the Jura mountains about 30 kilometers away, near the French frontier.

the "African solution." But the situation with regard to South Africa is causing concern.

Through its recognition by the Organisation of African Unity, the MPLA has significantly undermined the claim to be the legitimate government of Angola. Similarly, with its recent military victories, led by a Cuban vanguard, the Popular Movement has extended its control over much of the vast territory and has sent its rivals into the bush.

Refugee Report
In the north, the forces of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) have been beaten back to the Zaire border. In the south, the troops of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) are in rout, evacuating one base after another. Tens of thousands

of civilians loyal to UNITA are said to be streaming in a refugee column toward South-West Africa, fleeing before the advancing MPLA forces.

These gains, which appear to be leading to an MPLA victory, are raising concern over the possible repercussions on Zaire, Zambia and South Africa.

Zaire has had a strong commitment to the FNLA for 14 years, allowing it to maintain a base in Kinshasa and funneling Western military assistance to its forces.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko has in the past expressed fears that a Soviet-influenced Angola might serve as a base for subversion in his own country. In the split between Moscow and Peking, Mr. Mobutu has allied himself strongly with China and North Korea while at the same time maintaining close ties to the United States.

Moreover, Mr. Mobutu is concerned about the 3,000 Katangese mercenaries who have been fighting with the MPLA and who may now wish to fight their way back to their homeland. These Katangese originally were in the army of the breakaway province of Katanga, funded largely by European mining interests, during the civil war in the 1960s in Zaire, which was then called the Congo.

When President Mobutu, relying largely on white mercenaries, quashed their rebellion, the troops fled into Angola, where they were recruited and served the Portuguese in their war against the nationalists.

Katangese Shift
Once the Portuguese announced their intention to leave Angola, the Katangese joined forces with the MPLA. Some of these Katangese reportedly were recruited by this experience and strengthened in their resolve to return to Zaire, where they are considered outlaws.

Zambia hopes to reach a practical compromise with the MPLA. Even before the OAU reached a stalemate last month on the question of recognition of the MPLA regime, President Kenneth Kaunda announced that his country would accept the Lusaka government if a majority of African nations did. Now that 38 of the 46 OAU members have, it is possible that Mr. Kaunda will curb the activities of UNITA, which has maintained its base in Lusaka.

Mr. Kaunda has said several times recently that he never wanted the MPLA frozen out of an Angola government but favored the inclusion of all nationalist forces in a coalition regime.

His longstanding country relies on the Benguela railroad through Angola to export its copper ore, and part of Mr. Kaunda's commitment to UNITA was based on the realization that the railroad runs mostly through the tribal lands of the Ovambundu, the major backers of UNITA. Now that the MPLA controls the railroad, Mr. Kaunda could reverse himself in another African solution.

Police said Francesco Acciardi, known as "the last of the Calabrian brigands," was arrested Friday for firing a pistol at Maria Veneri, 45, a distant relative. His hand shook and he missed.

Police did not say what Acciardi's motive was. Acciardi was convicted of murdering a fellow villager in 1913 and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. Acciardi, who contended he was innocent, later escaped from a penal farm, hid in the mountains and over a three-day period in 1932 murdered six persons he felt had betrayed him. He eventually surrendered and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Police in Boston Find Securities Worth \$27 Million

BOSTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A total of \$27 million worth of stolen negotiable securities has been found in the home of a U.S. postal supervisor, district attorney Garrett Byrne said today.

The securities comprised \$2 million in municipal bonds of the State of Maine and \$25 million in bearer notes of Avco Financial Services, Inc., of Long Beach, Calif., according to Mr. Byrne.

He said that the securities were seized by Boston policemen and U.S. postal inspectors yesterday and that Pasquale Luzzo of Revere, Mass., the manager of a post office branch in Boston, had been arrested. He was charged with receiving stolen property and bail was set at \$50,000.

A spokesman said Mr. Byrne's office became involved in the investigation more than two months ago when "it came to its attention that known organized crime figures in Nevada and California were attempting to purchase the stolen Maine bonds."

Observers concluded that the buildup of Cuban troops on the border of South-West Africa probably would take place much faster than had been expected.

Mocimedes is a major port 145 miles north of the South-West Africa frontier.

Shelling, Landing Reported
LUSAKA, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Three warships shelled the southern Angolan port of Mocimedes for two days before landing several hundred Cuban soldiers there last week, senior Western intelligence sources said here.

The sources said the three vessels were Soviet Alligator-class landing craft, but said the nationality of the commanders was not known.

The Angolans had yet been trained to command the landing craft. Mocimedes, which had been controlled by UNITA, was captured by the MPLA.

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CLEARING PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY—Workers clearing landslides from road outside Tecpan, Guatemala. Roads blocked and bridges collapsed after the recent earthquake have left many of the country's villages cut off from attempts to bring in aid.

To Adopt Common Tongue

Athens Moves to End Use Of Archaic Official Language

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Feb. 16 (WP).—Greeks have long lived in linguistic chaos. They speak the language of their ancestors as it was handed down through generations. But the official language of modern Greece is an artificially created archaic tongue that approximates the one spoken in the ancient Hellenic world and that has to be learned in schools.

The existence of two languages and the fact that the official one is not understood by everybody had created a communications gap between the educated elite and the rest of the population.

It has long been one of the most divisive political issues in Greece. The government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis two weeks ago adopted sweeping educational reforms designed to put an end to Greece's bilingualism in favor of the common tongue of the people, or *Demotiki*, which is now introduced as the sole language of education up to the university level.

The Premier's reforms are staggering in scope and involve a total overhaul of "all sectors of general, technical and professional education" including translations of all textbooks as a consequence that the *Demotiki* Greek will inevitably become the language of university education by the end of the decade.

Psychologically, the decision marks the end of a long struggle by progressive Greek educators against excessive nationalism who sponsored the artificially made *Katharevousa* language as a symbol of the tangible links between modern Greece and the glorious culture of the ancient Hellenic world.

Greek newspaper publishers and editors have been in the forefront of this struggle. In fact, Eleni Vlachou, publisher of several Athens dailies, was the first to introduce the common *Demotiki* language in the columns of her afternoon paper *Mesimbrini* in 1961. The editor of the paper at that time was Panayotis Lambrias, who is now minister of information in the Karamanlis Cabinet.

But the movement for educational reform was halted by the military junta that took power in 1967. The military rulers insisted that the synthetic *Katharevousa* continue as Greece's official language and the army general staff put together a new grammar book that became an obligatory textbook for all schools.

An outsider might find it improbable that the question of language in a homogeneous nation could become an explosive political issue and, as it frequently did, to bloody street fights and riots. However, the problem is deeply rooted in tortuous Greek history especially in the nation's four centuries-long occupation by Turkey, a period when all Greek thought and education went into an eclipse.

Confined to Monasteries
During the Turkish rule, the cultivation of Greek thought and language was confined to a few monasteries. The language used by various clergymen—prominent among them being Kyriakos Loukakis and Nikiforos Theotokis—was a modernized form of the ancient Greek. The basis of that language was the so-called Alexandrian Common, the tongue that evolved during the reign of Alexander the Great from the three forms of ancient Greek.

In the Hellenic world, the Alexandrian Common was the language of the civilized peoples and was subsequently taken over by the Byzantine Empire.

The *Katharevousa* language, which was adopted as Greece's official language after the nation's war of liberation against Turkey nearly 150 years ago, is based on the Alexandrian Common. It appealed to Greek nationalists because it was akin to the ancient Greek and was not adulterated by foreign expressions.

Its defenders even today argue that the *Katharevousa*, although a

synthetic language with a very difficult grammar and punctuation rules, is rich in scientific concepts and provides for great exactness in rendering complex relationships.

The *Demotiki*, however, is a peasant tongue developed by the Greek peoples over the past centuries. Because of general illiteracy, this development was somewhat haphazard and the *Demotiki* is rich in descriptive terms but lacks scientific concepts and precision. Moreover, it is saturated by Turkish, Italian and other foreign words accepted by the people during their common life with Turkish, Italians and other foreign invaders.

High TV Ratings, Low Results In Japanese Lockheed Probe

(Continued from Page 1)
The lines of newspaper speculation by concentrating on meetings, decisions and events in the fall of 1972 that form a circumstantial pattern. Mr. Tanaka met then President Richard Nixon in

Yamani Sees Lower Price
(Continued from Page 1)
sought to portray the lowered production as deliberate Saudi policy, Iranian sources here said that, in fact, Saudi Arabia could not find buyers for any more crude in the present depressed world market.

In the last two years, because of the world economic slump and conservation measures, world consumption has dropped from 31 to 27 million barrels a day.

Sheikh Yamani says the Iranian price reduction as the logical result of OPEC's failure to reach agreement on the so-called value differentials, which set the prices for various grades of crude.

Geographical location, sulphur content and the crude's lightness or heaviness constitute factors in setting prices.

His insistence that Iranian oil was overpriced reflected both technical considerations and a longstanding difference pitting the Shah's constant efforts to increase prices to the maximum and Saudi Arabia's determination to limit increases and avoid bankrupting the industrialized world.

Sheikh Yamani suggested that Iran may disguise any further price reduction by extending credit terms from 60 to 90 days, a move he estimated would be equivalent to an 8-cent-a-barrel price reduction.

IRA Bombs in Belfast Shake Army Command, Post Office
(Continued from Page 1)
IRA men opened fire on the 10-man British camp guarding television towers on Divis Mountain, about 10 miles west of Belfast, and ambushed a three-truck convoy bringing army reinforcements. The gunman withdrew after a 90-minute firefight.

The raid came only four hours after four gunmen killed three Catholic women and seriously wounded a man last night in a suburb north of Belfast. The police said it started as a robbery, but ended as a sectarian killing when the men determined the victims were Roman Catholics.

Meanwhile, the British Army confirmed today that it issued forged press cards to soldiers in Northern Ireland, enabling them to pose as reporters.

An army spokesman said the cards were not being issued now. Asked whether that applied as from this morning, he replied: "Yes."

The London Times reproduced one of the cards, and other correspondents in Belfast reported

Guatemala Tries To Halt Slaying Of Quake Looters

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The government appealed today to vigilante squads to stop executing persons found looting houses damaged in the Feb. 4 earthquake.

According to unofficial reports, more than 200 looters have been killed by the police, vigilante squads and the army.

The vigilante squads, armed with shotguns, handguns and knives, were formed to patrol the city's residential districts, especially those bordering slum areas that harbor known criminals.

The government, which also reported that the death toll from the quake has now reached 22,088, said in radio broadcasts that the looters should be turned over to the army. However, the army itself was said to be shooting some looters in its custody.

Popular Policy
The policy has proved immensely popular with the Nigerians. It is based, according to numerous officials here, primarily upon opposition to the white-minority government in South Africa, which has troops in Angola fighting on the side of U.S.-backed factions.

Nigeria's stance on international issues is considered important in Africa, because, with 80 million people, a large standing army and petroleum revenues running at close to \$9 billion a year, Nigeria is considered the most powerful African country.

Gen. Obasanjo is known to have extremely strong feelings against the South African regime. His ascension to power could affect all of black Africa's relations with the volatile political and racial situation in the South.

Recently, the South African government has attempted to improve its relations with black nations, but few have responded.

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LAGOS, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Nigerian troops cleared courts and terraces at the Lagos Lawn Tennis Club today, halting a match between the current Wimbledon champion, Arthur Ashe,

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Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the British National Union of Journalists, called the issuance of forged press passes "wholly deplorable" and said his group would protest strongly to the government.

22 Mercenaries Detained by Zaire
KINSHASA, Zaire, Feb. 16 (UPI).—President Mobutu Sese Seko today imposed strict new measures to keep mercenaries from passing through Zaire en route to Angola. Authorities shortly thereafter seized 22 arriving mercenaries and ordered their expulsion tonight.

The 22, who had called themselves tourists on entering Zaire, included a U.S. citizen, an Australian, a Belgian, 16 Britons, a Frenchman, an Irishman and a South African.

They had left London yesterday and came here from Belgium, reportedly to join the retraining National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

Coups Attempt Seen Unlikely To Change Nigerian Policy

By John Danton

LAGOS, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Western diplomats said yesterday that Nigeria's foreign policy, especially its vigorous backing of the Soviet-supported faction in Angola, was unlikely to change as a result of the assassination of Gen. Murtala Mohammed, the head of state.

In making their assessments, the diplomats noted that the new head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, had been a key figure in formulating policy under the seven-month-old military regime, in which he was chief of staff of the armed forces.

Four times during an emotional broadcast, Gen. Obasanjo promised to continue the "firm and leadership" of his slain predecessor.

Familiar Figure
The new head of state is a familiar figure to Nigerians. He recently headed a delegation that visited the forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in Luanda to survey the military situation in Angola and join in a celebration marking the 10th anniversary of the nationalist struggle against Portuguese colonial rule.

Referring generally to both domestic and foreign policies, Donald Basum, the U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria, said in an interview that "based on the public statements made to date, it is the intention of the regime to continue along the lines of its predecessor."

As far as we're aware," he said, "the policy of the federal military government concerning the United States' attitude toward South African issues and Angola has been the governmental policy as a whole and not the policy of any individual."

Under the Mohammed regime, Nigeria, which had always conducted foreign policy with a view toward leading toward behind-the-scenes mediation of African disputes, adopted an activist stance.

Most notable has been its outspoken support of the MPLA, for which it lobbied strenuously at the meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa, last month.

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and Jeff Borowiak, both United States.

Players and spectators ordered out.

The incident took place most of Lagos returned to after Friday's attempted coup. There was no immediate plan for the army's at the tennis club, but the speculation that it was with an anti-U.S. demand by students in the capital might have headed there.

As the army moved in, Ashe was bundled off the court and Ambassador Basum, whom he has been staying manhandled.

Moroccans Said to Hold Oasis Again

RABAT, Feb. 16 (AP).—Moroccan forces have retaken the Western Sahara of Amghal after an Algerian telegram yesterday to Fr. Houari Boumedienne of 1 protesting what the King called as the "barbaric" on Amghal, 200 miles Algeria, and calling on him to declare war or an internal "kharakized peace."

In Algeria, the official paper, El Moudjahid, denied any Algerian forces had been involved in the attack and said that the Moroccan army at Amghal had been defeated guerrillas of the Algerian-Folklad Front, which is a independence for the W Sahara.

Across the Sands
But the sources in Rabat an Algerian armored strike at Amghal on Feb. 16, inflicting heavy casualties Moroccan garrison, before drawing a victory across the Mauritania border.

The sources described a back as an apparent report the Algerian defeat at Amghal last month, when Moroccan said they destroyed an Algerian battalion and captured 10 all described as members garia's army.

Unpolished Border
There are indications that of vast northern Mauritania become an area where a Moroccan maneuver at will sources continued. Man has an unpolished border of about 500 kilometers with across which the Algeria apparently outflank Mr. troops in the Western since Mauritania's army men is fully committed coastal areas.

Under an accord concluded last fall despite Algerian protests, Morocco and Mauritania agreed to the Western Sahara. Spanish rule ends Feb. 2. Spanish forces were withdrawn from the territory last month.

The Western Sahara is estimated 80,000 inhabitants of them nomads now live Algeria or Morocco, but one of the world's richest deposits of phosphates 70 west of Amghal.

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Dangers of Explosions Noted Design of Nuclear Reactors Is Questioned by U.S. Expert

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—A government expert has said that possible "core nuclear explosions" in experimental reactors has the government experts to be built all over the United States is creating great uncertainty regarding their design requirements.

State Dept. Cited On Slow Alert Over Mayaguez

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The General Accounting Office says the State Department should improve its warning procedures for U.S. shipping to avert incidents such as the seizure by Cambodians of the U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez.

The discussion of the possibility of such an accident in the fast-breeder reactor, a source of power that the Ford administration and most U.S. nuclear officials feel is essential to the continued growth of nuclear energy, was contained in a report written March 13 by Stephen H. Hammer, one of the most senior technical experts on the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Congress Urged To Pass Law on Vote Commission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The House of Representatives today urged Congress to pass a law to restructure the Federal Election Commission with its six members to be appointed by the president and approved by the Senate.

U.S. B-1 Bomber Opposed as Too Costly, Ineffective

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The B-1 bomber, which the government wants to begin building this year, is too expensive and its advantages would be offset by its disadvantages, according to a Brookings Institution study.

CIA Affirms: No Newsman's Names

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—George Bush, director of the CIA, said last night he would never reveal the names of reporters and others who secretly served the agency.

Meany Criticizes Ford on Jobs

MIAMI, Feb. 16 (UPI).—George Meany, the president of the biggest U.S. labor organization, charged today that President Ford is "completely without compassion" for millions of unemployed people.



Some of the several hundred demonstrators who clashed with Boston police on Sunday.

Anti-Busing Crowd, Police Clash at Boston High School

BOSTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Anti-busing demonstrators attacked police with clubs and stones yesterday near South Boston High School and police responded with tear gas and motorcycles and horseback charges through the crowd of about 400 persons.

Burger, Criticizing Congress, Says Politics Impedes Courts

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Chief Justice Warren Burger lashed out at Congress once again yesterday in his annual message on the state of the judiciary, blaming congressional inaction for most of the problems facing the federal courts.

Lisbon Military Starts Meetings With Politicians

LISBON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Military leaders today began week-long talks aimed at defining Portugal's political future and settling differences among political parties.

Regime in Saigon To Continue Its Agricultural Tax

BANGKOK, Feb. 16 (AP).—The tax man will continue his rounds in South Vietnam, according to a report broadcast today. The government will maintain the old agricultural taxation policy and schedules, an apparent reference to rates enforced in Communist-held territory during the war.

Mexican Silver Output

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Mexico has regained its position as the world's largest silver producer, with an output of 42 million ounces in 1975, Francisco Javier Alejo, secretary for national resources, announced.

In Bid to Reunite Labor, Blacks, Liberals Democrats Eye 'Jobs-for-All' Bill

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Representatives of three centers of influence in the Democratic party—the AFL-CIO, the congressional black caucus and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota—have been negotiating quietly for weeks in an effort to draft legislation that would commit the government to create a job for everyone who wants to work.

Those who are involved in the negotiations see their effort as one that could, if successful, firmly reunite organized labor, blacks and liberals under the Democratic banner. The three groups have often split in the recent past, and bringing them back together is seen by the negotiators as a goal that is at least as important as the legislation itself.

The legislation, in turn, is seen as a sure fire vote-getter for Democratic candidates for every office from president on down. Those who are working on the bill thought this from the start, but their view was reinforced by the publication last week of a New York Times-CBS survey which showed that 70 per cent of the voters believe the government should provide jobs for all who want them.

It is not yet clear whether a serious attempt will be made to pass the job-guarantee bill this year, once it is finally written. Speaker of the House Carl Albert of Oklahoma has said that he does want the bill passed.

A New Draft
The proposed legislation is a new draft of what is known as the Hawkins-Humphrey full employment bill, originally introduced over a year ago by Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif. and Sen. Humphrey.

The bill was never endorsed by the AFL-CIO and was also shunned by many congressional liberals on the ground that it was impractical and full of technical defects.

The coming week may be the make-or-break period for resolving issues in the negotiations on the new draft. For example, the economists who are doing the drafting have about decided that an unemployment rate of 3 per cent, which they agree is a good definition of true "full employment," cannot be reached in less than four years. But Hawkins and other members of the congressional black caucus are still strongly urging that the target for achievement of full employment be set at three years. Whatever the unemployment rate is for the country as a whole, it is almost always at least twice as high for blacks and as much as five times higher for young black people of both sexes.

Similar problems may be a potentially difficult problem in getting George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, to agree to any provisions in the bill that appear to be imposing restrictions on the ability of unions to seek higher wages for their members.

The basic design of the bill has been agreed to. It would augment the Employment Act of 1946, which first committed the United States to a policy of striving for maximum employment, production and purchasing power, by requiring the president to propose, and Congress to pass, each year, specific numerical goals.

Mr. Arellza said that during his talks with Mr. Luns, which he described as "positive and constructive," they had made a "survey of the situation in Spain and its possible cooperation with the defense of the West in general."

Arellza Meets Luns, Belgian Aide in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellza conferred today with Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat van Emdene and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

New Constitution Gets 98% of Cuban Vote

MIAMI, Feb. 16 (AP).—Almost 98 per cent of 5.6 million Cubans voting in the first nationwide consultation in 17 years of Castro rule approved a new constitution. Havana radio said today.

Yesterday's balloting endorsed the 10,000-word document drawn up by the Communist party. It will go into effect Feb. 24 and codifies the country's Socialist goals, its ties to the Soviet Union and its condemnation of imperialism.

Key Element Overlooked in Story, 'Theft Victims' Face Real Lockup

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP).—Four ex-employees of a South Side service station have learned that before telling police that robbers locked up inside a washroom, you'd better be sure the door locks from the outside.

The four men also learned that although one report of motorists helping themselves to gasoline while ignoring bound robbery victims draws newspaper attention, two such reports draw police attention.

Police now say that the Dec. 12 robbery of the station was an inside job and the story told by two of the attendants was part of the plan. The four men involved in the case have been arrested and two are being sought, authorities reported.

After the holdup, attendants Kenneth Harris, 18, and Michael Fry, 19, said they had been bound by two robbers and that customers ignored them, helping themselves to gasoline and cigarettes without paying. The station was reported robbed again Feb. 2.

Police said they determined that in both holdups attendants had participated in the looting of the station, which lost a total of about \$12,000.

Two other attendants, Eugene Lyles, 20, and Duron Robinson, 27, were on duty Feb. 2 when, they told police, three men locked them in the washroom. Police questioned the story because the washroom does not lock from the outside.

They arrested Mr. Robinson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Lyles and an alleged accomplice, James Roberts, 31, on Thursday. They were searching for Mr. Fry and another man.

Kissinger Arrives in Caracas To Open Latin American Tour

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began a six-nation Latin American tour today in hopes of easing hemispheric strains over such issues as the Panama Canal and trade.

He arrived in Caracas on the first stop of a nine-day trip which will take him to Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala. Aides said Mr. Kissinger hoped to keep divisive issues such as Cuba and the Panama Canal as far in the background as possible.

Mr. Kissinger has planned to go to Latin America since late 1974, but events in the Middle East and Southeast Asia have delayed the trip until now. His scheduled trip to Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela last April was called off because of the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia two days before he was to depart.

Although Latin American leaders understood that cancellation, some felt the secretary was overdue in visiting in their region. The current Kissinger trip was designed in part with that in mind.

He also may make a second trip to the region in June to attend the sixth General Assembly of the Organization of American States, to begin June 10 in Santiago. And Mr. Kissinger has told Raul Gullian, Argentina's foreign minister, that he may visit Argentina after the OAS conference.

Venezuela, which nationalized its oil industry on Jan. 1, has been the chief source of U.S. oil imports since 1928 and is a key U.S. trade partner in Latin America.

Reports from Caracas say most Venezuelan sources do not expect major developments in talks between Mr. Kissinger and President Carlos Andres Perez on such issues and problems as the U.S. Trade Law and the Panama Canal negotiations, but the visit is seen as an opportunity to exchange viewpoints. Mr. Kissinger also will meet in Costa Rica with leaders of Panama and the five nations of Central America.



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Miss Hearst's IQ Fell by 30 Because of Fear, Bailey Says

By Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—Patricia Hearst's intelligence quotient dropped 30 points—a sharp decline—during the 371 days she was with the Symbionese Liberation Army, her attorney said yesterday.

In a television interview, P. Lee Bailey said his client, on trial in San Francisco on bank robbery charges, still has not recovered fully from what he contends was intensive brainwashing. But Mr. Bailey said that, in the four months since Miss Hearst's arrest, "her condition is greatly improved."

To say that it's restored is an exaggeration," he continued. "It's not, but to correct a lot of the

things that she believed because she had been deceived into believing them, and to alleviate a very deep, ingrained fear took an awful lot of attention from some pretty conscientious psychiatrists."

"...a loss of 30 points in IQ, which was picked up immediately after her capture, has been restored," Mr. Bailey went on, "so we have to say she's improved greatly, she reacts, she has lost some of her fears, she's involved in the case, she's able to use her intelligence, which is considerable."

Mr. Bailey said that he intends to have Miss Hearst on the witness stand for two more days, and that he considers her "a good witness."

He said he felt cross-examination would not shake her testimony, because "she's been grilled now a total of 13 times, sometimes by hostile people, and if the prosecutor leans on her, just a little too much, he'll be cutting his own throat."

The only thing that Miss Hearst cannot control is her emotional reaction to references to the closet in which she says she was imprisoned by her captors for weeks, Mr. Bailey said.

He intends to have her testify about the entire experience with the S.L.A. Mr. Bailey continued, hoping to re-create the sense of fear she says she was controlled by. Such fear, and the horror of imprisonment in the closet, motivated all her behavior during that time, Mr. Bailey said, including her participation in the bank robbery.

"The entire process to which she was subjected," he said, "even though it was incredibly run, was effective in doing several things."

"First of all, it destroyed her confidence in all of her institutions—law enforcement, her parents, all the forms of security that she knew. It impressed her with the ability of the S.L.A. to carry out almost anything it would project and to predict what the United States government would do that was hostile to her, to isolate her."

"In addition, it deceived her into believing some things that weren't true, including the fact that she was a walking dead girl if she exposed herself to anyone but the members of the S.L.A."

"Her only means to survive was to stay with them and the impulse to save them when they were in trouble arose over that."

Mr. Bailey said that today he would take the jurors to see the bank and the closet.

"It's very important for the jurors and particularly the lady jurors, I think, to understand the enormity of being confined in a place like that for six to eight weeks," Mr. Bailey said, "and what it would do to you and what it would destroy that you had when you went in there."

"We want them to see it and perhaps even to step inside."



WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE...—A presidential candidate applauds a presidential look-alike as Edgar Wycoff, costumed as Abraham Lincoln, addresses Freedom Day Rally in Orlando, Fla., and Ronald Reagan approves.

New Delhi Seizes Passport Of Leading News Executive

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (NYT).

The government has withdrawn the passport of C. R. Irani, one of India's leading newspaper executives, thus preventing him from leaving the country.

The action was the latest skirmish between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government and a small group of Indian journalists and editors who are fighting what they regard as a last-ditch battle for the independence of the press.

"The order is another instance of governmental pressure, and has been issued out of grudge and vindictiveness," said Mr. Irani, the managing director of the Statesman, a daily that circulates in Calcutta and New Delhi.

In a legal petition filed today in an attempt to get his passport back, Mr. Irani also detailed other instances of what he said was government harassment of the newspaper, including an attempt to replace the management on the ground that it was wasting newspaper, and a threat to raise its postal rates unless it cut back on advertising income.

The hostility between the government and the Statesman, a major newspaper which has followed a relatively independent course, dates back several years. But the government moves have

become more frequent and less restrained since the general suspension of civil liberties last June.

Besides imposing permanent censorship of the newspapers, the government has moved on several other fronts to restrict the once-spirited press criticism.

Last week it withdrew the accreditation of several dozen journalists covering the capital, including some who had been particularly critical of the government.

Under government pressure, the country's two English-language news agencies, United News of India and the Press Trust of India, are being merged, and the operating managers of both have been replaced. The new organization will also include the two Hindi-language agencies.

The government has also acquired indirect control of the Indian Express group of newspapers, the country's largest, by adding to its board a number of sympathizers, including an industrialist named K. K. Birla, the new chairman, a close political ally of Mrs. Gandhi.

The government gave no reason for its action against Mr. Irani, who filed his objection to the action in Calcutta. The judge gave the government 10 days to explain its action.

U.S. Workers in Sinai Strive to Meet Sunday Deadline

By Terence Smith

GIZA, Egypt, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The barren hills overlooking this strategically vital ravine are alive these days with the whine of buzz-saws, the roar of bulldozers and the hard, flat twang of the Texas Panhandle. More than 100 construction workers, most of them Texans, are racing the clock to build a base camp for the U.S. technicians who are scheduled to begin surveillance duties between the Israeli and Egyptian front lines next Sunday.

Under the terms of the Sinai pact concluded last fall, the United States will operate three manned watch stations and four electronic sensor fields at either end of the two main Sinai mountain passes. Their mission is to monitor the traffic in the passes and detect and report any suspicious troop movements by either side.

The construction work so far has proceeded at a pace that, in Middle Eastern terms, is nothing short of miraculous.

In the 18 days since ground-breaking, water, electricity and plumbing have been installed and seven plastic-sided buildings thrown up on the rocky, treeless terrain. Five more will be needed to house the 172 technicians and support personnel who will be based here by the end of the month. In addition, there will be a 28-member government contingent to handle communications with Washington and be a liaison between Egypt, Israel and the United Nations.

Hive of Activity

The site is a hive of activity. To meet the deadline and to ward off the stinging cold wind that was blowing across the 2,000-foot-high plateau on which the camp sits, workers raced from place to place, hurrying two-by-fours into stacks and laying plywood flooring at double-time.

Last week, the newly installed communications network was plugged in, and the first message came clacking in from Henry

Kiesinger, congratulating the workers for their speed on a Department of State teletype.

The significance of the involvement is political rather than technological or strategic. Nicholas Thorn, the Foreign Service officer who is director of the field mission, conceded as much when he visited the site last week.

"Our presence here is more meaningful than the sensor fields or watch stations," he said. "It's the American involvement that

counts, even if it is symbolic rather than practical."

The cost of this symbolic involvement will come high. A total of \$30 million has been allocated to build and operate the stations and base camp for the first nine months.

The costs seem certain to rise steeply when construction begins on the permanent base facility a few miles west of the temporary camp. This is scheduled to be complete by July 1 and will

include an administrative or operations building, recreation and theater, recreation and basketball, tennis and volleyball courts.

The technicians will be paid 20 to 40 per cent more than they do in the United States, according to Eddie Peary, the project manager for E Systems Inc., Dallas-based electronic company that was the initial contractor, declined to specify the salary but contended that reports \$40,000 per year were "high."

To create a base camp in middle of nowhere, seven 1/2 of chartered Boeing-747s brought in some 500 tons of equipment and supplies direct from the United States. Cargo has included everything from bulldozers to styrofoam and plastic plates for the dining hall. There is even a case of salmon on hand to flavor the "Tetani" described as "beefy beans."

Construction is also under way on the watch stations and sensor fields, all of which are expected to be in operation by the scheduled deadline.

Although the Americans have more amenities than the Israeli or Egyptian counterparts in the passes, life in the S will be no picnic.

The landscape is barren, rugged, the climate harsh, unpredictable and the sun's emptiness total. Suffocating the summer, freezing in the winter, the Sinai has long been considered the worst possible environment among Israeli reservists.

There is a constant danger of being forgotten land mines all over the place, and the threat of disease from the swarms of flies, mosquitoes, scorpions and poisonous snakes that habit the area.

Despite the hardships, over 3 persons, many of them women, applied for positions as technicians.

Contingency plans are worked out to evacuate the Americans rapidly in the event of either side starts shooting, according to Mr. Thorn, the liaison will strip down to a skeletal staff of about 30 if tension rises. The remaining contingent will be airlifted out on short notice if necessary, he said.

Israelis Vote Higher Taxes On Travelers Going Abroad

TEL AVIV, Feb. 16 (UPI).

Israelis who travel abroad will have to pay more to leave the country under the new economic measures approved today.

After the Cabinet decision, it will cost every Israeli who decides to travel outside of Israel \$100 more because of an increased travel tax and a new tax on foreign currency taken out of the country.

The new economic measures which were confirmed today by an 11-7 vote of the Knesset (parliament) Finance Committee will apply also for the first time to Arabs living on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River who leave through Israel by way of other than the bridges into Jordan.

The travel tax which each Israeli leaving the country must pay was increased by \$33 to \$135 or 1,000 Israeli pounds. It had been 750 Israeli pounds. The official exchange rate is 7.38 Israeli pounds to the dollar.

Another tax imposed on travelers is a 15-per-cent levy on the permitted allocation of \$450 which Israelis going abroad may buy. From now on, those buying this allocation will pay an extra \$17 for it. The two increases represent the \$100 total.

There was no change made in the 15-per-cent tax on the cost of a ticket which all Israelis must still pay.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance said the new taxes are expected to bring an annual income of \$54 million. In addition, another \$75 million will be needed to meet the approved budget increase of \$128 million.

As approved by the Cabinet, the suggested budget for 1976-77 is \$115 billion.

Kuwait to Buy British Tanks

KUWAIT, Feb. 16 (AP).

Kuwait has decided to buy a fleet of new tanks from Britain, abandoning earlier interest in buying them from the United States, officials said today.

British newspaper reports said the deal calls for delivery of 150 Chieftain tanks with spare parts and a training program for a total price of about \$200 million.

Kuwait originally was interested in buying 150 M-60 tanks from the United States but changed its mind. Reports said Kuwaiti officials also at one time considered the French AMX 30 tank.

Finance Minister Abdul Rahman al-Atiqi said recently that Kuwait also was negotiating to buy arms from the Soviet Union.

Tass said that the craft, Soyuz-20, undocked from the orbiting station Soyuz-1 on scheduled Feb. 16 and is en route to Soviet territory. The ship was launched Nov. 17 and docked with the station two days later.

Konstantin Feoktistov, a Soviet astronaut who was quoted by Tass when Soyuz-20 was launched, said unmanned ships of the future could take food, fuel or scientific equipment to orbiting laboratories or could remove disabled crew members.

Tass said today that the flight of that Soyuz-20 helped in the "perfection and testing of the design and onboard systems of both spacecraft."

Soyuz-20 Back From Space

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP).

An unmanned Soviet spacecraft returned to earth from an orbiting laboratory today following a three-month experiment that the Soviet Union said could help develop supply and rescue procedures for astronauts.

Tass said that the craft, Soyuz-20, undocked from the orbiting station Soyuz-1 on scheduled Feb. 16 and is en route to Soviet territory. The ship was launched Nov. 17 and docked with the station two days later.

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Strikers Harden Lin At American Hospital

PARIS, Feb. 16 (NYT).

15-day-old strike at the American Hospital of Paris will continue, with only emergency cases being admitted, it was announced today.

The walkout was launched after the administration decided to lay off 51 employees to cut costs. Asserting that under circumstances would the strike accept the layoffs, a spokesman said they have requested that an accountant be brought to examine the hospital's books.

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Mysteries at Amghala

The capture and recapture of Amghala, that remote post in Western Sahara, have been attended by mysteries. The Moroccans rounded up a detachment of Algerian troops there a little more than a fortnight ago. Now Morocco announces that another Algerian regular force has retaken the place. Algeria, which had claimed its men in the January episode were merely escorting a shipment of food and medical supplies for Saharan refugees, now says none of its troops were involved in the latest Amghala incident. Both the fighting and the disputes about it reveal the delicacy of relations between two major elements in the strategic alignment of the Southern Mediterranean.

It seems evident that Algeria is not pressing now for an open confrontation with Morocco, with which it shares a religious identity and a geographical area—but virtually nothing else. King Hassan of Morocco has called upon Algeria's President Boumedienne to, in effect, put up or shut up: Fight a declared war or negotiate an agreed settlement of the dispute over the former Spanish colony, which has little in its desert territory but a wealth of potash and an Atlantic coastline. By denying direct involvement in the latest battle at Amghala, Algeria avoids the issue. It may prefer to fight for Western Sahara by deputy—by the Polisario party it supports there.

The world is familiar enough with tactics of this kind to realize that warfare by

remote control—the use of Cuban troops for Soviet purposes in Angola, for example—can lead to some very intricate dialectics, to practical successes and, in some cases, may avert broader conflicts. But in this case both Algeria and Morocco are too closely at grips, both over ideologies and over territory, to permit words and symbols to cloak realities for very long. The possibilities of major warfare between the two states are great and grim.

Moreover, the terrain of such a conflict has implications that no European can ignore, which means that the United States is also deeply concerned. The southern Mediterranean, along virtually its entire length, from the Dardanelles to Tangier, is in a state of uncertainty. Open war at its western end could precipitate any number of contingencies for which NATO seems poorly prepared.

It may be that the Western Saharan dispute will resolve itself (if that term can be considered appropriate) into a long series of desert guerrilla skirmishes. Or Algeria and Morocco may simply let it dissolve into an exchange of words and occasional light blows. But neither of these offers much hope for a stable peace in the Mediterranean, with relations between Israel and her neighbors as tense as they are and with Libya as a more or less constantly irritating factor. The Arab states have every interest in promoting a peaceful settlement in the Sahara—and so have the countries of Western Europe and their Atlantic allies.

Nigeria: A Coup Fails

The only thing entirely clear so far about the attempt of a small group of army officers to overthrow Nigeria's military government is that it was badly conceived. Evidently, the self-styled "young revolutionaries" thought it would be sufficient to murder the head of state, Gen. Mohammed, seize Radio Nigeria and broadcast proclamations of their take-over.

In the event, they discovered that they could generate no significant support either in the armed forces or the citizenry. Army division commanders and other leaders remained loyal to the government and the revolt quickly collapsed.

If the "young revolutionaries" had a radical program to match their name they never disclosed it. They may have been either officers passed over in recent promotions or among those marked for retirement under a decree that aims to cut the army from 250,000 men to 100,000. Obviously, they had hoped to exploit resentment caused by the demobilization as well as by the wholesale dismissals of civil servants, state governors

and federal commissioners since the overthrow of General Gowon last July.

Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, who has replaced the slain Mohammed, is a tough, disciplined officer and—perhaps most significant for Nigeria's ethnic mix—the first Yoruba ever to head the government. He will doubtless continue his predecessor's policies, including homefront purges, aimed at rooting out corruption and inefficiency, and a more militant foreign policy than that of Gen. Gowon, reflecting intensifying hostility to the white minority rulers of Rhodesia and South Africa.

However one regards those policies, it is a cause for relief that the abortive coup caused little bloodshed or disruption in a country only six years removed from the agony of civil war. Because of its size—it has twice the population of the next largest African state—and its resources, including huge quantities of oil, what happens in Nigeria inevitably has a profound effect elsewhere on a restless and often unstable continent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Latin America at Last

In his first mission abroad after President Nixon named him Secretary of State in 1973, Henry A. Kissinger called on the President of Mexico and said the visit "underlines the importance we shall attach to relations with Latin America." A short time later he signed with Panama's foreign minister an agreement on eight principles to govern negotiation of a new canal treaty—a significant advance which he followed with a successful meeting in Mexico with 24 hemisphere foreign ministers.

Here was an excellent start on that fresh dialogue with the Latins that Kissinger has promised. Unfortunately, there has been too little follow-through in the intervening two years. There have been some gains—at least this country is no longer trying to maintain the ineffective quarantine of Cuba by the Organization of American States but the ledger contains at least as many debts as credits.

Not all the debts are Kissinger's fault. One of the most damaging is the provision in the Trade Act of 1975, inserted over administration protest, that bars tariff preferences for Ecuador and Venezuela, as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, though neither joined the Arab oil boycott in 1973.

Kissinger has offered the Latins more by neglect—by only episodic attention to hemisphere affairs and by what appears to them to be consistently low priority for their concerns—than by his acts. In particular, he has aroused hostility by postponing his promised trip to Latin America no less than four times.

All this makes the five-country swing on which the secretary embarked yesterday as desirable as it is overdue. He will encounter blunt criticism of some United States policies; but all of his hosts want serious talks, not debating exercises. These talks will cover a broad spectrum.

But Kissinger will benefit most if he concentrates on Latin American problems and not on Cuba's military adventure in Angola or how some of his hosts voted on the Zionist resolution at the United Nations.

On the positive side, at a time when this country is accused of catering to right-wing dictatorships, it is salutary that Kissinger's itinerary includes the three healthiest democracies in Latin America—Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

The best prescription for this country's relations with the other Americas remains one of cool, correct relations with the dictators but a warm bravo for the democrats.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Danger in Southern Africa

The outcome of the power struggle in Angola will influence political developments throughout southern Africa. It is incontrovertible that this outcome has in large measure been dictated by Moscow, in the face of the wishes of Angola's black African neighbors. And although the victories gained have mainly been won by the 12,000 Cubans and their overwhelming superiority in sophisticated Soviet weaponry, the position of Presidents Mobutu and Kaunda of Zaïre and Zambia has been undermined by their support of the FNLA and UNITA. The prom-

ising moves towards a relaxation of the front between white and black governments in southern Africa have probably been halted. All those firebrands in Rhodesia, South-West Africa and even the Union of South Africa itself who have preached that force is the best way to achieve results will now feel themselves encouraged. The prestige Moscow has gained in Angola could lead to further Russo-Cuban "rescue operations" in the region. It now remains to be seen whether the pro-Soviet forces will risk a direct clash with the South African troops stationed just inside the Angolan frontier.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—The State Department denies that it has received any information confirmatory of the report of the renewal of the war in China and the refusal of China to comply with the execution of the demands of the Powers. Officials seem confident that the Imperial Government, understanding the disastrous results which would follow a refusal, will readily accept the demands.

Fifty Years Ago

CANNES—The women's tennis battle of the century was won and lost on the Carlton courts this afternoon when the two greatest players of their sex met in the final match of the Carlton tournament, with the result of the French champion, Suzanne Lenglen, winning over the Olympic and American champion, Helen Wills of Los Angeles, 6-3, 8-6. It was a magnificent match between two great players.



Politics of Patriotism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When someone who has suffered an apparent embarrassment chooses to dramatize it, we begin to wonder. Why protest so much? Was it really a defeat? Or might the episode be useful to the seeming loser for some unseen purpose?

The recent performance of President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger arouses puzzlement of that kind. They have chosen to dramatize a series of seeming embarrassments, crying of damage to the country and themselves. One begins to wonder why.

Consider the curious case of Angola. Here was a place where the Soviet Union had a long history of involvement with the African nationalists, we very little, and where we now admit it made no difference to us which nationalist faction won the internal struggle. An unlikely place for America to intervene—but the Ford administration did. And it did so by covert means that were certain to become known, and to cause an uproar in Congress and the country.

The Angolan adventure is just as odd in foreign as in domestic terms. Its aim was supposedly to fight Soviet influence. But leading figures in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Soviet-supported faction, wanted good relations with the United States; our opposition made them more dependent on the Russians. Now, as the Popular Movement wins, the Ford administration prepares to get along with it pragmatically—but still scores off U.S. critics for abandoning "the people of Angola."

Irrational

The performance is so peculiar that some observers have written it off as irrational. After all the disclosures of covert abuses, they ask, what sane U.S. government would run a large-scale operation that was bound to leak, bound to arouse strong criticism and almost bound to fail?

But there could be method in the madness. What the world sees as self-inflicted wounds may look to the authors like a way of electing Gerald Ford and keeping Henry Kissinger in office.

Cynical? Oh yes. But hardly impossible. There are many signs that Ford wants to run as the patriotic candidate—against a Democratic Congress that he can imply is soft on Communism, loose with secrets and ready to retreat from U.S. greatness. That line is especially useful for competing with Ronald Reagan, who scorns Ford and Kissinger as soft.

"Who lost Angola?" There is a good campaign cry. Ford came close to it when he denounced Congress last week for barring covert intervention in Angola. "They've lost their guts," he said.

And: "I think they'll live to regret (it)." The phrasing had the delicacy of Joe McCarthy's.

It would of course be too simple to suggest that domestic politics was the original motive of the Angolan policy. After the demonstration of his impotence in Vietnam, Kissinger was eager to show toughness somewhere. (A revealing sentence in his recent Senate testimony on Angola said the United States must not be "seen to emaculate itself.")

No Secret

But he had to know that the arms and money flowing to Angola would not remain secret for long. Perhaps he and the President were actually foolish enough to expect support from Congress when the story got out. Perhaps such a miscalculation helps to explain their hysterical overreaction, their exaggeration of Angola's world significance.

In any event, Ford and Kissinger are obviously making the most of the defeat now, in political terms. And their hard line on Angola, blaming Congress and the Democrats for a loss to Communism, is echoed on the whole question of covert operations and secrecy.

The administration has mounted a counteroffensive on the issue of intelligence abuses, skillfully using the murder of Richard Welch and leaks of the House

intelligence report as bad examples. They have suggested that for anyone outside the executive branch to know about covert operations is dangerous. The aim is to block proposals for serious congressional oversight of the intelligence community—oversight that would prevent such abuses as the Angolan intervention.

Some people troubled about intelligence abuses have turned pessimistic about the chances of reform, but not everyone in Congress feels that way. One important factor is that the Central Intelligence Agency itself would prefer a new oversight system to the present law, which requires reports to six different committees about covert operations.

"The current situation is intolerable to everyone," one congressional expert said. "That's why I still think we are going to get reform—not because we are good guys."

On the other hand, Ford and Kissinger might prefer to fight Congress, painting themselves as patriots, even at the cost of preventing any change in the present law. That, at least, is one possible interpretation of their provocative tactics on Angola and other recent matters. What is needed, and patently absent now, is a strong voice in Congress to contest their definition of patriotism.

Letters

Up in the Air

William F. Buckley Jr. (H.T., Jan. 26) has written a thoughtful, provocative column on the Falkland Islands. In his closing paragraph he reveals complete and total ignorance of the workings of large U.S. corporations whose financial sheets would reveal profit to their shareholders, year in and year out.

My husband is the managing director of such a company, with headquarters in London. His accounts department shows 27 round-trip tickets to the United States since September, 1975. Not one, first-class. The president of our corporation, Chicago-based, never travels first class and has flown approximately 200,000 miles in the past year, as has my husband. Our company is out to make money, not find tax deductions.

On the other hand, my uncle, California-based, who owns his own company and only makes two trips yearly to Europe always travels first class. He does not have a Board of Directors to account to, only the IRS.

I would assume, also, that Mr. Buckley must be one of those who sit up front sipping champagne, while those passengers in the back are writing reports to present within an hour or two of arriving at their destination.

MARILYN P. MARGON, London.

Falkland Islands

I have been always bewildered, as a native of Argentina, and as such, a native of the New World, by the old-fashioned ideas of British. I am referring to the article in International Opinion (H.T., Feb. 7-8), in which it is stated that the so-called Falkland Islands, but well known as the

Isles Malvinas, will remain under the British Crown. It is obvious that Britain has forgotten that the Isles Malvinas are within the 200 kilometers of Argentinean waters and that these islands were taken by force by the British Navy over 120 years ago.

The Argentinean government is not trying to direct the attention of its people from the actual problems of Argentina, since it has protested every year since the last 120 years. In addition, it should be remembered that the UN recently agreed that the Islands belong to Argentina.

JULIA HAUGER-KLEWENE, Heidelberg.

Assassinations

William Buckley Jr.'s article on the CIA and the "ethical" problem over the right to assassinate is both entertaining and provocative.

But I should like to make two points: first, his analogies are dubious. Hitler and Adm. Yamamoto were actively conducting a physical war against the United States. They were not just on an "enemies list," nor were they simply threatening war. Fortunately or unfortunately, Western democracies do not countenance the practice of eliminating potential threats by any means, whether by assassination, pre-emptive strikes, or drugs in the water supply.

Second, the dilemma which Buckley says has been forced on us by the logic of the nuclear age is quite unreal, and reminds one of 19th-century fears of giving firearms to the natives. The choice is not between nuclear annihilation and assassination by sniper, but lies in the middle-ground called politics, the purpose of which is to avoid the kind of Hobbesian free-for-all which

Peter Lennon

From London:

'Britain, with unemployment creeping up to the one-and-a-half-million mark... has seen a sluggish shifting down of expectations to accommodate what is felt to be the inevitable.'

LONDON—To say that these days unemployment is not such a terrible scourge is to put oneself in the category of the simple sage who claims that tuberculosis can't be all that bad—at least the spots are hidden away in the lungs and are not embarrassingly out on your face as in measles.

But on the surface, Britain, with unemployment creeping up to the one-and-a-half-million mark, has made a curiously passive adjustment to this once fearful problem. There has been a sluggish shifting down of expectations to accommodate what is felt to be the inevitable.

For a long time the unemployed were regarded as an anti-social horde lurking vigilantly on the fringe of the world of the prosperous. The rich don't have to hurry past groups of glowering, cloth-capped men gathered around betting shops; we don't see, as they did in the 30s, unemployed Welsh miners singing for money on the streets of London.

For a long time the so-called "unemployed" were regarded as an anti-social horde lurking vigilantly on the fringe of the world of the prosperous. The rich don't have to hurry past groups of glowering, cloth-capped men gathered around betting shops; we don't see, as they did in the 30s, unemployed Welsh miners singing for money on the streets of London.

Now we have well passed the million and the subtle adjustment goes on. How could they have taken it so easily? An incidental reason could be that it was only two years ago that a prime minister, Edward Heath, plunged the country into such searing anarchy with his "three-day week" that a temporary climate of unemployment, where at least the heating and lighting hasn't gone off, does not look so alarming.

A more concrete reason is, of course, that unemployment benefits are markedly more generous than they were in the 30s. During the first six months a laid-off father of two children, normally earning £40 (£80, a week, can draw as much as £31. When his earnings-related benefit stops, he will be able to draw life-sustaining supplementary benefits.

This, at least, puts off the moment when his unemployment marks him physically; in the 30s, within a week, the already badly nourished worker carried around the mark of unemployment like a prison pallor.

Political Realities

But the government has also learned a lesson about the political realities of the issue: It is not so much widespread unemployment as concentrated unemployment which is the danger.

The government has been careful to make sure that no single town will bear the brunt of massive unemployment to the point where it could become a focal point of protest which would become a convenient image for the media. It is true that the same areas which suffered in the 30s,

Wales and northern England bear the brunt of it. But the government has evolved schemes to defuse the issue.

There are some training schemes, and there is the "county employment subsidy" which provides a subsidy of up to a week to employers who employ a worker who otherwise would be redundant. Only 15,000 people are, as yet, employed by this, but it seems a rather generous public of rewards. The knowledge government will pay to man in his job seems very sure.

But from the government point of view it also makes good economic sense. It means more on the dole than heavy; there is an unemployment benefit to be paid out, tax revenue, and a loss of payments to national insurance in all these factors in consideration. Strict logic is that it would pay the government to provide up to 10 percent of a salary to keep a man on a payroll. That is a term policy; in the long run it would lead to over-producing goods for which there is no market.

Another Reason

Another reason why unemployment has been able to endure, periodic, but essential potent, outbursts about it employment problem is the labor unions have become laborers in a policy of rocking the boat too seriously. They have rubbed the government's face with their failure. If they did successfully, the government would fall, and then the unions would be left with the consequences of which they are able to establish the intimacy which they enjoy the Labor government. It also frequently so much confidence of a Labor government that they become in a sense ners in policies in a we never would with the Conservatives.

So the unions are not led to let loose a massive campaign against unemployment the government, knowing it face opposition criticism, will any event is not very ching, with equanimity.

But the prospect is daunting. Even if the "bottoms out" as the unions put it, it will be a time when this can bring for redundant workers.

It is generally accepted that the long-term structural unemployment in industry and service departments is to down staff.

British Steel is negotiating 40,000 redundancies; the price is rumored to want rid of 20,000. The motor industry could with profit lay off workers. Shipbuilding and space, which will soon be rationalized, need to trim staffs. British Rail has been looking for staff cuts for a long time; the civil service now could.

This could only mean that it is faced with the prospect of a live permanently a much higher level of unemployment than was formerly tolerable.

The real problem here probably be the young. At present there is twice as much unemployment among the under 25 than in other age groups. We get a large number of young people who, on a school, come to believe society has no use for them. It is here in a consequence of growing anti-social behavior that the heavy social pressure widespread unemployment is paid.

It can be fine for a while, coast down a slippery slope too worried about the breaking system. But one day are liable to wake up like a sort of animated cartoon actor and find that you have ready gone five years beyond cliff edge and the only way to go is shuddering down.

MARIE-CLAIRE DAVIS, Ruvigliana, Switzerland.

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Liv Ullmann Plays O'Neill

By Thomas Quinn Girdis

OSLO (HT)—The news of Liv Ullmann opening in a new production of O'Neill's "A Moon for the Misbegotten" at the Oslo Nye Theater shared the front page with reports of the inter-Olympic fire last week. Among those at the premiere, major event of the Oslo theatrical season, were Tine Hagen, grandson of both Jack Johnson and himself, a married aviation pioneer and director.

This particular O'Neill work has a rocky time of it. When the actor Girdis took it out on tour in 1947, both critics and writers hostile and it was withdrawn. The initial Broadway performance in 1957 was disastrous. Directed by Joseph Papp, it was eventually shelved. In 1974, it was taken from neglect by Jose Quintero, who, having successfully produced "The Iceman Cometh" and the original New York production of "Long Day's Journey Into Night," presented it at the Two Worlds Festival in Stockholm. He took the play back to Norway where it won him the award for outstanding director.

Ullmann plays the Irish-American Jose Hagen who tells his story in the fields of her

drunken father's New England farm. As written by O'Neill, Jose is of Bergelee and granite fortitude. Miss Ullmann is of slender figure and gentle features, but such is her art that she evokes the image of the dominating giantess of clumsy gait, awkward gestures, a fanatic glee in her faraway glance. It is an amazingly complete interpretation, reaching all the diverse facets of the part: its robust humor, its willful yearning, its physical strength and its maternal tenderness. It is a performance of profound theatrical understanding, drawing on deep emotional wells. It could be studied to great advantage by other contemporary actresses.

She has magnificent support from Toralf Maurstad as the elusive object of Jose's affections, the cynical worldling of gnawing conscience, and from Espen Skjoberg as her boozing parent. They offer full-bodied portrayals of exceptional dimension.

Quintero, the director most sympathetic to the O'Neill vision, has matched his production to the text beautifully. He underlines the robust earthy humor of the start when Jose squabbles with her lazy father and they

Liv Ullmann and Toralf Maurstad in "A Moon for the Misbegotten," directed by Jose Quintero in Oslo.

Sturleson is Polyfoto



unite in warfare against the lack of a disapproving WASP neighbor. This laughter is a necessary overture to the tragic heart of the play.

Jose, though reputed to have loose ways with men, has long secretly adored James Tyrone, a drifting wastrel who often comes to stay at his father's nearby home. With jesting banter they arrange a tryst and under a summer moon confess to one another. Jose, despite the rumors, is a virgin awaiting ideal romance, while James is morbidly gullible.

When his beloved mother died in childbirth, he brought her body back East. On the trip he got drunk and consorted with a prostitute. He can never wipe out the stain of his shameful conduct and longs only for death.

This scene, inspired by the experience of the dramatist's brother, is of tremendous theatrical strength and as played by Miss Ullmann and Mr. Maurstad under Quintero's exacting guidance it is emotional dynamite.

O'Neill, an author of commanding tragic power, was not a lord of language and apparently suffers no damage in translation. At the Oslo Nye Theater Norwegian peasant dialect substitutes for the Irish brogue, but the intense spell of the play is unbroken. Quintero, following the premiere, flew to London, where he hopes to arrange a guest visit of this superb production at the National Theatre.

The Oslo Nye Theater presents four or five productions each season and its repertoire ranges from modern drama to musical comedy. Like other Norwegian theaters, it is heavily subsidized by the government, private theatrical enterprise having disappeared. It maintains three other projects: a puppet theater, a children's theater and a workshop. The workshop company is

at the moment alternating performances of Wedekind's "Spring Awakening" with "Les Fourberies de Scapin," the latter staged by another guest director, Frank Dunlop of the London National Theatre.

The Oslo National Theater produces both classic and modern plays. In its present program are Ibsen's first play, "Catiline"; Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit"; "Tartuffe"; "A Streetcar Named Desire"; and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson's "Two Acts for Five Women." This visit, chronicling a quintet of women from the time of the 13-hour day to the present, is one of the most successful statements of women's problems to have been made in theatrical form. The Oslo National's second theater is playing Copek's "Tusset Comedy" at the moment.

Christopher Hampton's Intricate 'Treats'

By John Walker

LONDON (HT)—I wonder how, in 1999, students in those splendid days before the invention of the video camera, looked to the 34-year-old William Shakespeare's new play "As You Like It." Did they succumb to its golden glow, its delightful, humorous exploration of romantic love and literary conventions of courtship? Or did they come away from the Globe muttering that it was a work that had no relevance to their lives? That as a comedy it didn't compare to "The Shoemaker's Holiday," which at least was based in working-class reality? That it was a disappointment from an author capable of the political insights of "Richard II" and "Henry IV." And, anyway, why wasn't Shakespeare writing about the disastrous Irish situation?

These speculations have a point and they are prompted not only by the Young Vic's center production of "As You Like It," but by Christopher Hampton's new comedy "Treats" at the Royal Court, which is as much about love and sex as Shakespeare is in "As You Like It." Mr. Hampton, both the most talented and orthodox of young English playwrights, has written an intricate, subtle, small-scale work conceived with a fairly conventional triangular relationship—two heterosexual men fighting over a girl—that seems much simpler than his last play, "Savage," which dealt brilliantly with public themes, with a judgment on the state of Western civilization itself.

In its insularity, then, dealing with the reactions of three people to one another, "Treats," for all its cleverness and wit, seems a disappointment, a reaction that is probably less than fair to a work of great craftsmanship and style.

Yet there is a thinness about the play. Although it refers to a wider society falling apart, that is seen as a pale reflection of the disintegration and change in the relationships of its three characters.

This feeling of underachievement comes not from the trio's isolation, but from the fact that "Treats" is part of a definable literary tradition, that it seems not so much derived from life as from other plays. More so than Mr. Hampton's first play in this vein, the excellent "The Philanthropist," it evokes thoughts of the well-made plays of the 1930s and 1940s, of middle-class or aristocratic drawing-room chat. It is almost as if Mr. Hampton wished to be the Frederick Lonsdale of our times, it indeed, that position has not already been occupied by Simon Gray.

It is a criticism that is also true of "As You Like It," which is derived from a popular novel of the time and depends upon accepted pastoral conventions of love-making. But Shakespeare does more than draw on well understood literary notions. He not only uses them, but makes fun of them. He uses the belief in love at first sight seriously with Orlando and Rosalind, but also satirizes it when the shepherdess Phoebe falls for the disguised Rosalind.

And underlying Shakespeare's easy romance there is a sense of rigor, of lovers learning from their experience. Even the susceptible Rosalind knows that "men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not for love."

Agent of Chaos

"Treats" lacks this playfulness. It seems merely an exercise in a certain kind of play and an old-fashioned one at that. Its dominant character, Dave, acted with an acerbic passion by James

Bolan, is another anti-hero, an agent of chaos much in the style of Mr. Gray's Butler, enjoying his own destructive wit, his power to manipulate others.

The play is a study in feminine masochism. Dave, a journalist, has returned from a foreign war to discover that Ann, the girl he has lived with for 2 1/2 years—"bullied and tormented" is her description—has left him for the office bore, Patrick, a dull, descent man, happy and unimaginative. Dave, who devotes most of his spare time to the seduction of housewives, wants Ann back—simply as a challenge. He is the type of man who argues passionately simply for the sake of winning, propounding with great earnestness views he does not hold, simply as a means of asserting his dominance over others.

Ann is by turns passive and violent, seemingly having no wishes or desires of her own, seeking some reassurance that she exists from maintaining some sort of relationship with a man. The contest between Dave and Patrick is dramatically dull, since its conclusion is obvious. Ann naturally prefers the exciting uncertainty of life with Dave despite his cruelty, to the dull reliability of Patrick. As Freudians have pointed out, a good man is more predictable than a good woman. In his inflexibility lies monotony.

Out of Character

These three types are excellently caught in Mr. Hampton's cold wit. The play is a sophisticated comedy that, at times, contains the real pain that the three inflict upon each other. It is, under Robert Kidd's direction, very well acted. Jane Asher's pale Ann is a haunting figure, switching suddenly from rapid compliance to hardness and spite. Stephen Moore gives a brilliant comic performance, particularly

funny as well as moving in his straining to understand the irrational behavior of the others—and marvellous at the end when he reasonably attempts to set out of character to win Ann back. And James Bolan's performance crackles with savage sadism. But for all its accuracy and humanity, the play leads nowhere, makes no connections, is no more, though no less, than an accomplished piece of stylized theater.

Alfred Lynch's production of "As You Like It" at the Young Vic seems infused with melancholy, although that sad but Jacques is played by Michael Graham Cox as if he were a hilarious wit. Joanna McAllum, in other surroundings, might make a ravishingly radiant Rosalind but, in an awkwardly 19th-century setting, is given the opportunity only occasionally. The play's humor and high spirits seem much dampened and Andrew Robertson, playing Touchstone as if he were a refugee from Lewis Carroll, is depressingly unfunny. It is only in the moments of song that the play comes alive.

Arts Agenda

A new production of Wagner's "Siegfried," the third stage in a new production of the "Ring" cycle that will be completed later this season, had its first performance Feb. 15 at the National Theater in Munich, conducted by Wolfgang Sawallisch, staged by Günther Rennert and designed by Jan Braza. Herbert Becker sang the title part, with Ingrid Bjoner as Brünnhilde and Left Roar, Gerhard Unger, Klaus Hilde, Karl Christian Köhn and Orlund Wenkel in other roles. At the second performance, on Feb. 23, Birgit Nilsson will sing Brünnhilde.

MUSIC: How to Carry a Song Without Carrying a Tune

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (HT)—Fred Astaire is remembered by millions as one of the great dancers of the century, but by a generation of writers he is remembered primarily as a singer.

Well, maybe not quite as a singer. Singers are thought of as singing fine voices and being able to carry a tune. Fred Astaire never had much of a voice. His observations of a tune was wayward, and his intonation not always predictable. But Irving Berlin once wrote, "I'd rather have him introduce my songs than any other performer," and his preference was shared by Berlin's illustrious songwriting contemporaries.

Astaire, who will be 71 on May 10, is no longer dancing, but he still sings, and singing very much as he has always sung. In London, recently, he put two songs and did a duet with a young singer, on BBC-TV Saturday night, during a long interview with Michael Parkinson. In the interview, which was interspersed with film clips and examples of his present form, there was ample opportunity to see the little of why a man who was only secondarily a singer, a nearly voiceless, came to serve as a model for those who were nearly singers, and vocally more adequately endowed.

Most obvious was—and still is—his way with words. He has been very good with his lyrics—and vice versa. On this program he sang, almost all of them written specifically for him, by Harold Arlen, Irving Berlin, George Gershwin, Jerome Kern and Arthur Schwartz. As he sang them, one was reminded that there were words to these songs, too, by Johnny Mercer, Irving Berlin, Ira Gershwin, Betty Fields and Howard Dietz. Not a word was lost. Not a syllable slighted, not an inflection unexploited.

But behind the immaculate diction is something subtler and even more telling. It is his use of tempo rubato in the 17th-century Italian sense of "time stolen" from an undeviating pulse to approximate or subvert the emotional or dramatic implication of smaller poetic rhythms in verbal communication. It is in his mastery of a age-old device, instinctive or cultivated, that lies the secret of knack of translating mere song into a lyrical and eloquent extension of speech. Where other singers have made sound, Astaire, with the sound at his disposal, has made sense. The songwriters understood—and so did Frank Sinatra.

N.Y. Entertainment: 'Gable and Lombard' Flop

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (HT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films on stage productions:

Films

"Gable and Lombard," the long-awaited film version of the love story of that Fun-Loving, life-loving couple from Hollywood, is a film of clichés culled from the best movies of the late '30s and early '40s, according to Vincent Canby. Written by Barry Sandler and directed by Sidney J. Furie, the film features an imperious Gable as the playboy, and Lombard as the earnest, earnest little girl. But the screenplay is so badly bad that she doesn't have much chance to act. Canby says the movie has the "emotional punch of a long-lost Louella Parson column."

"Psycho Killers," directed by Leonard Denton, is "thoroughly

and triumphantly awful," according to Richard Eder. The killers use psychic energy to do away with people in all sorts of bloody and macabre ways. Paul Burke gives a pretty good performance as a detective, "a mistake," writes Eder, "as it detracts from the integrity of the picture." However, "all justice is done by the performance of Jim Fenton as a madman and Nehemiah Persoff as a loony scientist."

"Taxi Driver," by Martin Scorsese is "a vivid, galvanizing portrait of a character so particular that one is astonished he makes consistent dramatic sense," according to Vincent Canby. The character, an honest New York taxi driver, is played by Robert De Niro. For Canby, De Niro's "art of acting is rare in films. It's a display of talent as well as a demonstration of behavior." Canby was disappointed by the end—"It seemed too simple, as if the solution failed to match the grandeur of the crime." But until that point it's a "riveting film

about all our worst nightmares of urban alienation." The screenplay by Paul Schrader "gives the cast a lot to work with." Jodie Foster, Harvey Keitel and Peter Boyle are fine. "You may want to argue with this film, but it won't be a waste of time."

Plays

"Graders" was written by Martin Sherman, directed by Tony Giordano and produced by Adela Heller. And "all three should have known better," says Clive Barnes. It's about a rock star bumped off by a marksman. Suspense "hangs in the air like a lead balloon." It's called a comedy with more than a little conviction. The setting by Peter Larkin "was rather handsome." Barnes thought, but Giordano's direction "seemed merely inept." Some of the acting "rose above the handiwork," notably that of Meg Miles, Gale Garnett and Jane Lowry. For Barnes, "if this whodunit—it's the playwright."

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Bettina Graziani, a famous Paris model who retired to become the late Aly Khan's companion, is back in the perfume Paris jungle—this time working at a public relations job at Ungaro's.

Yves Saint Laurent is adding a new, and less expensive dimension to his men's wear. Besides the Rue de Tournon boutique, cost in the neighborhood of 3,000 francs, he just showed a new line with prices down to 800 francs. The style is very conservative, young banker-on-the-go and the new company (owned by Maurice Biderman, who already distributes Saint Laurent for men in the United States where he has captured 2 per cent of the entire men's market) will have 170 retail outlets in France.

French Making Show of Marriage

By Hébe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 16 (HT)—Weddings are big business—as is clear at the first Salon du mariage at the George V hotel, which ended tonight.

According to organizer Georges Becker, it was the first of its kind in Europe.

Still modest in size, the salon obviously has a big future. For Becker rounded up every business even vaguely connected with marriage. That included all the wives involved with the wedding itself: reception rooms, catering, wedding dresses (plus a demonstration for the groom), florists and photographers. But there were no wedding-list shops, travel agents (honeymoons), decorators, insurance companies and real-estate agents.

"There are 400,000 weddings a year in France," said Mr. Becker, "and a third take place in Paris. That is why we decided to have this salon in Paris, the most wedding city in Europe. We are around May and June, we need our business accordingly." Whereas older people tend to get married (the average age 34 years old for men and 32 for women), Mr. Becker said, Mr. Becker also reckons that

most people have little experience in entertaining and panic when faced with a big wedding reception. "They tend to fumble," he said, "and fumble late." Their first and foremost concern is Where? Then comes How?

In order to encourage prospective customers, the salon was free. As they entered visitors came to a bar, decorated with a five-tiered wedding cake—they got a glass of champagne and a piece of cake (courtesy of the exhibitors). There were four fashion shows a day (which started on organ music and ended up with mild rock) and raffles with prizes ranging from a honeymoon trip to perfumes.

"The idea is to make the salon a fête," Mr. Becker said. There were also lectures of a serious nature—such as the one on wedding contracts and contracts—which drew big audiences.

Some exhibitors were high-toned than others. The one exhibiting home appliances was very basic and the people, very tired, left. But most of their new gadgets were already old stuff in the United States. On the other hand, the exhibitor who specialized in setting up tents in gardens made it clear that they did President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's election cam-

Plays

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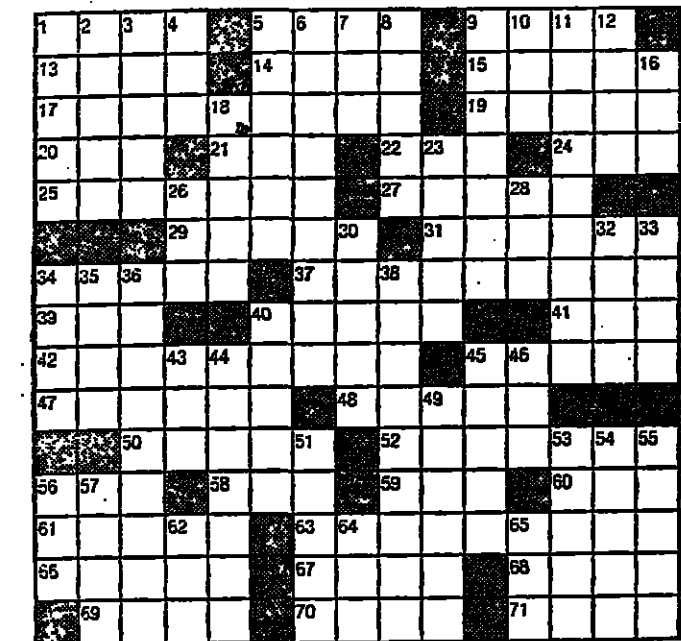
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— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

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 - 36 bien
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 - 39 Snake



WEATHER

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ALGARVE.....	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID.....	5	41	Clear
AMSTERDAM.....	1	34	Clear	MILAN.....	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	17	63	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	4	39	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	2	36	Overcast
BAGHDAD.....	1	34	Clear	MUNICH.....	8	47	Clear
BELGRADE.....	3	41	Overcast	NEW YORK.....	13	55	Clear
BERLIN.....	1	34	Overcast	NICE.....	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	1	34	Overcast	OSLO.....	5	41	Fog
BUDAPEST.....	7	45	Cloudy	PARIS.....	1	34	Cloudy
CANTON.....	13	55	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	1	34	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	1	34	Overcast	ROME.....	14	57	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	13	55	Overcast	SOFA.....	4	39	Overcast
DUBLIN.....	6	43	Overcast	STOCKHOLM.....	1	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	4	39	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	13	55	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	11	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	2	36	Overcast	VIENNA.....	5	37	Rain
GENEVA.....	2	36	Overcast	WARSZAWA.....	0	32	Overcast
HELSINKI.....	3	37	Overcast	WASHINGTON.....	18	64	Clear
ISTANBUL.....	8	46	Overcast	ZURICH.....	0	32	Overcast
LAS PALMAS.....	18	64	Cloudy				
LISBON.....	8	46	Overcast				
LONDON.....	2	36	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	12	55	Cloudy				

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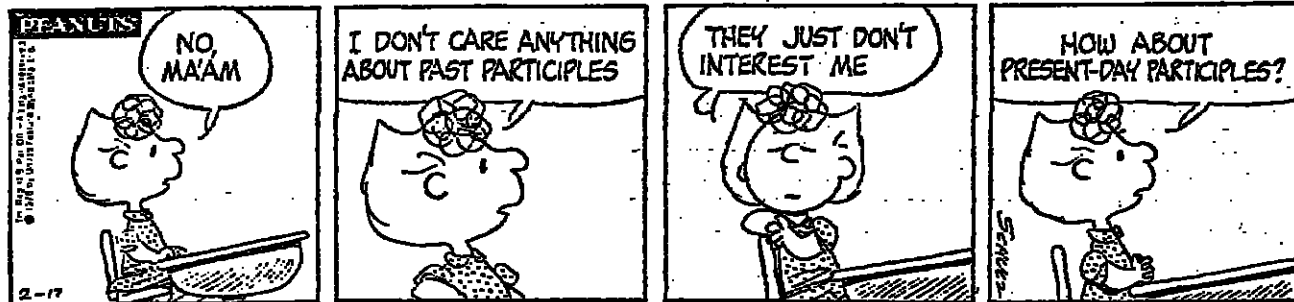
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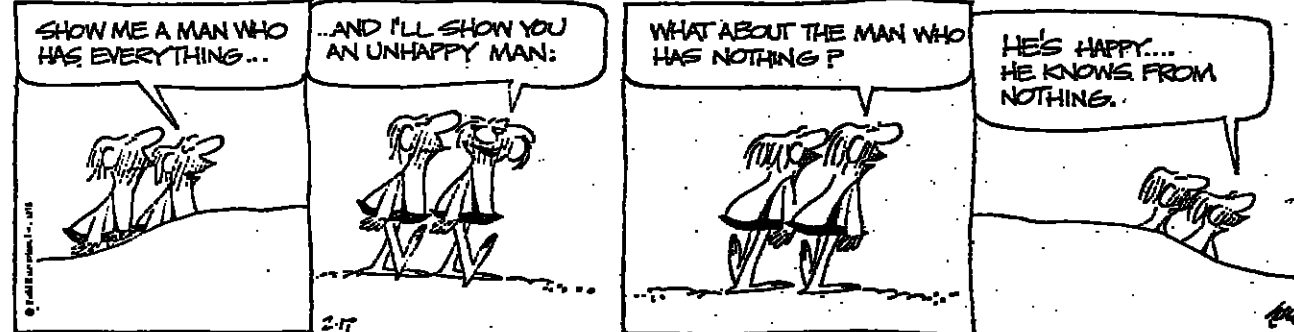
JARDINE FLETCHER

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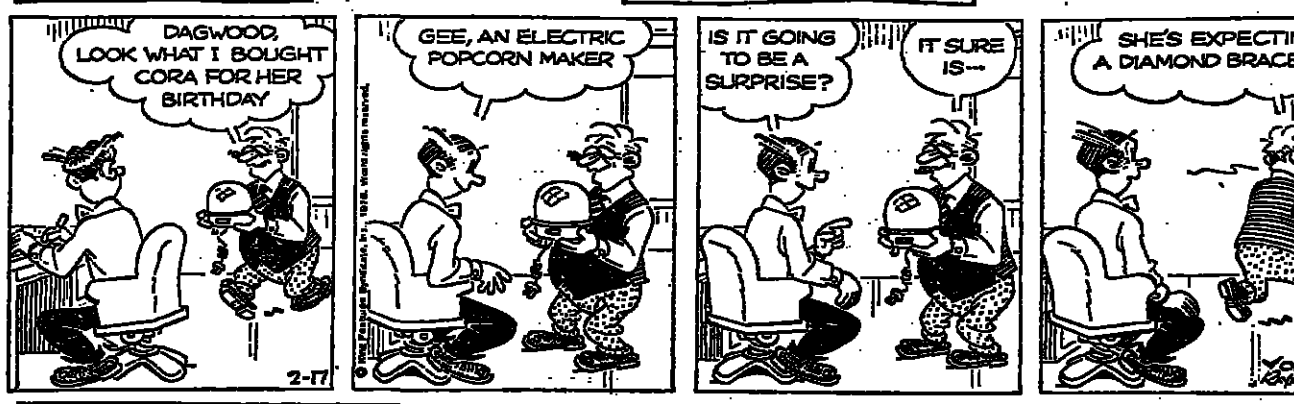
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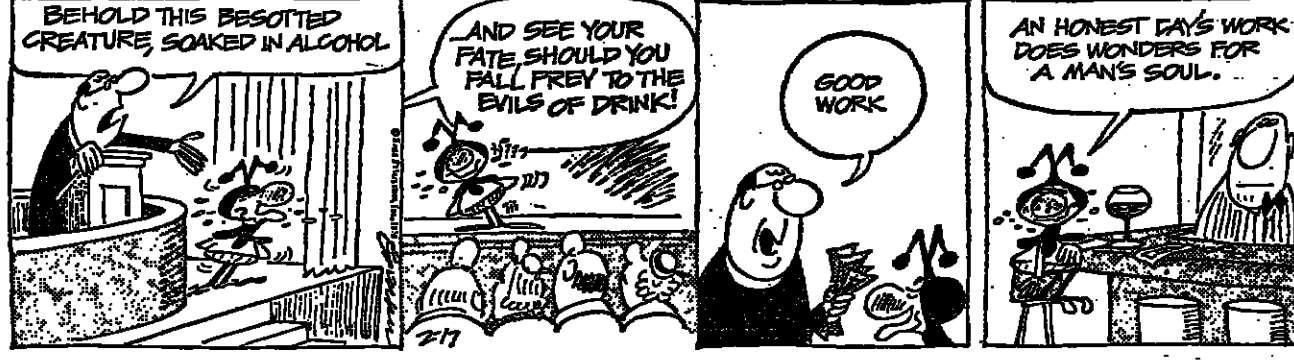
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BOOKS

THE ROAD TO RAMADAN

By Mohamed Heikal. The New York Times-Quad. 285 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by James Feron

IT WAS June of 1970, and an Egyptian delegation headed by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser was in Moscow seeking arms. A Soviet Union Foreign Ministry official entered the conference room to hand a piece of paper to Vladimir Vinogradov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. He gave it to Andrei Gromyko, the foreign minister, who read it and gave it to Premier Alexei Kosygin. He read it and gave it to Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev, who read it and gave it back to Kosygin. He handed it to President Nikolai Podgorniy, who returned it to Kosygin. It was passed to Brezhnev, who signed it as did Kosygin and Podgorniy, and then passed it back through Gromyko and Vinogradov to the official, who left.

The process took five minutes. Nasser had been addressing the officials, but he stopped when he noticed their attention was elsewhere. An embarrassed Brezhnev finally explained, "We have received information that there will be a coup d'etat against Gen. Siad in Somalia tonight and we have decided to send him a telegram of warning." On the way out, Nasser turned to his friend, Mohamed Heikal, and said, "Did you see that? If a telegram to Gen. Siad needs the signature of all those three, we are in trouble. Now I understand why our requests take such a long time to produce results."

The story says something about the Soviet system and about Cairo's relations with Moscow, but it tells even more about Heikal's role as a witness to much of the substance of recent Middle East history and his ability to describe it with wit and understanding. If it has long been the contention of Arab nations that their side of the struggle with Israel is poorly understood in the West, this former editor of Al-Ahram, Cairo's most prestigious newspaper, may help balance the equation.

"The Road to Ramadan" is an account from within the Egyptian leadership of the events leading to the 1973 war, a conflict initiated by Egypt and Syria when the Israelis were presumed to be the least preferred—on Yom Kippur. That period for Moslems was Ramadan.

Heikal, a confidant of Nasser who served as his adviser and emissary before being named minister of information, recounts the humiliation of the Arab defeat in the Six-Day War of 1967 and the desperate need, as seen from Cairo, to redress the political and military balance.

Heikal is not above rationalization, insisting that "it was not their genius, but our failure, that

gave us the oil embargo."

Heikal left Al-Ahram because of differences with its editor, a war as the product of a "pe. Egyptian-Israeli" difference as the author himself, so well, nothing is reliable in the Middle East.

James Feron is on The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan J.

There are times when a post-mortem can add insight to injury, especially in rubber bridge. The declarer brings home a slam by careful play, and the defenders are feeling injured by the fate. But an interfering kibitzer then points out an exotic line of defense that would have defeated the contract.

South's final jump to slam on the diagrammed deal was distinctly ambitious, even given that North's second-round raise was mildly encouraging. The South hand contained three potential losers, and there was no reason to suppose that North could take care of three of them. It might seem that South was doomed to lose a trick in each minor suit, since the heart jack was not due to fall.

South won the opening heart lead, drew trumps and in dummy, and played a club to the jack. West won with the king, and from this point declarer was in control. West played another heart, and South took his two heart winners, the club ace and a trump.

The last of the last trump now operated a double squeeze. West had to throw a diamond, and

dummy parted with 1. Now East in his turn, gave up a diamond, and now five won the last the closed hand.

A kibitzer chimed in observation that was dumptyish, accurate and for. "You could have by putting up the club the first club lead," he

NORTH
♠ K107
♥ 10863
♦ K109
♣ 943

WEST
♠ 62
♥ 19542
♦ 764
♣ K65

EAST
♠ 9
♥ 7
♦ Q
♣ Q

SOUTH (D)
♠ AQ63
♥ C453
♦ A53
♣ AJ

Both sides were vul.

The bidding:
South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

In San Diego

J.C. Snead Takes Wolf Event by 1 Shot

IN DIEGO, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Adding champion J.C. Snead, finishing most of a firestorm while playing it safe, rolled four-tee birdie putt on the hole for an even par 72 yesterday to beat Don January by a 1 shot and win the \$100,000 San Diego Open.

A 34-year-old Snead went the final round five shots ahead of Don January, but he play put him in danger of a playoff until he made the last hole to close out the final round.

Snead had started the final round six shots behind Snead, but he rallied to make a challenge of it with birdies on the 12th and 14th holes.

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J.C. Snead chips out of rough in play at San Diego Open.

2 College Basketball Leaders Fall

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI)—On a day usually devoted to deep expressions of love and affection, a number of underdog college basketball teams attempted a mass insurrection of the nation's top-ranked teams on Saturday.

The nation's undefeated ranks dwindled to two as Western Michigan fell to Toledo, 88 to 80. The first loss for the Broncos in 30 games also cost them their conference lead.

They dropped into a first-place tie with Miami (Ohio) in the Mid-America standings.

Indiana and Rutgers, both with 21 straight triumphs, are the only unbeaten quietists.

Neither the top-rated Hoosiers nor the Scarlet Knights enjoyed themselves very much on Saturday.

Faced with a tenacious zone defense from the University of Illinois, Indiana protested a 55-48 lead with five minutes remaining by going into a slowdown offense.

The Illini did not score another point and Jim Crews, a substitute, put six more points on the board for Indiana with four free throws and a steal that

led to a basket by Kent Benson. Scott May, Indiana's leading scorer, was held to six points as Indiana won, 58-48.

Fifth-ranked Rutgers stayed unbeaten, thanks to a missed free throw by Manhattan's Chris Dye with 17 seconds to go in regulation time.

The Jasper guard had dropped in the first of two attempts to tie the game, 78-76, but his miss on the second attempt allowed the game to go into overtime.

In the extra five minutes, the Scarlet Knights regained their composure and raced away for a 92-81 victory.

Ed Jordan, who had sat on the bench for the first 30 minutes of play during an injured knee directed the Rutgers offense in the overtime.

"Jordan came in and turned it around," said coach Jack Powers of Manhattan. "He's got tremendous experience, and our kids were exhausted out there."

Phil Sellers and Mike Dabney each scored 28 points for Rutgers; Ricky Marsh paced Manhattan's upset bid with 24 points.

4 Overtimes

Scoring narrow victories were third-ranked North Carolina and sixth-ranked University of California, Los Angeles.

The Tar Heels needed four overtime periods to down Tulane, 113-106, and the Bruins won, 78-76, over Washington when a potential tying basket by Clarence Ramsey was disallowed because it came a fraction of a second after the final buzzer.

Marquette, second-ranked with a 19-1 record, led by only four points with less than four minutes remaining before topping Virginia Tech, 68-61.

After leading by 18 points in the second half, Maryland let its lead over Clemson dwindle to three, but sank eight free throws in the final minutes to win, 98-89.

Princeton, the nation's leading defensive club, barely kept its record spotless in the Ivy League with a 49-48 triumph over Yale at New Haven.

The Tigers had led, 49-44, with five minutes remaining, but a layup and two free throws by Bruce McKenna cut the lead to a point with 2:17 to go.

The Elis called time with 15 seconds to play to set up a final shot by Steve Switchenko, but it missed the mark as the buzzer sounded.

Stracey Fight Set

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—John Stracey, Britain's World Boxing Council welterweight champion, will defend his title against American Hedgeson Lewis at Wembley here March 20, a matchmaker said.

Stracey won the title in December by stopping José Napoleón of Mexico in six rounds in Mexico City.

Lord Killanin ends Winter Games

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The jury has given a thumbs-up verdict on the Winter Olympics.

The 10-day trial had drama and anxiety about possible terrorism—even early last night when several hundred members of the news media attended the closing ceremonies, just in case of trouble.

The anxiety ended under the influence of booze and five bands of different beats, as American athletes dozed Soviet warm-up jackets, officials were given souvenir pins and the Austrian soldiers wore fatigue green.

It was the night before departure, the certified excuse for an explosion of energy, an Olympic ball for \$3,000 at the Congress House.

Five names appeared on 75 per cent of the ballots, the prescribed minimum. Ty Cobb got 222 votes, Babe Ruth and Honus Wagner 215 each.

Christy Mathewson 205 and Walter Johnson 189. In other words, four voters ignored Cobb, 11 passed over Ruth and Wagner, 21 couldn't see Mathewson, and 37 shrugged Johnson.

Did those guys know the score? It is conceivable that four voters disapproved of Cobb because he was quarrelsome and

sometimes cut infielders with his spikes. Perhaps 11 with lofty moral standards disqualified Ruth for gluttony, insobriety and lust.

Maybe the aesthetes considered Wagner's bowed legs unsuitable for enlightenment. Possibly 21 rejected Mathewson because he mixed baseball with chess.

But Johnson's only flaw was his unwillingness to throw at a batter's head. Is that why 37 looked the other way?

In that first election, 80 voters turned down Napoleon Lajoie, 121 passed up Rogers Hornsby, 166 said no to Eddie Collins, 212 rejected Frank Frisch and 223 ignored Christy Mathewson.

Yet one of these was the best second baseman who ever lived.

Most of the rejected ones have been honored since then, some by the writers and some by the oldtimers. There are still deserving candidates whose eligibility for the general election has expired.

If there were no Oldtimers Committee, they would be excluded forever.

To be sure, the elder statesmen have railroaded in some whose qualifications are open to question, but the writers have picked a few errors too, in addition to their errors of omission. It is a little late in the day for them to say they need no rubber on their pencils.

The writers never picked Cap Anson or Ross Youngs or Zack Wheat or Sam Crawford or Hugh Duffy or Old Hoss Radbourne, and there had to be some authority to recognize these men.

But there were no Oldtimers Committee. Chief Bender wouldn't be in the Hall of Fame, nor Three Finger Brown nor Jack Chesbro nor Babe Waddell nor Iron Joe McGinnity, nor many others.

The list goes on and on, clear down to Roger Connor, Cal Hubbard and Fred Lindstrom.

WHA Standings

NEW ENGLAND: Boston 28, Philadelphia 23, New York 21, Toronto 19, Montreal 18, Pittsburgh 17, Washington 16, Baltimore 15, Cleveland 14, Detroit 13, Chicago 12, St. Louis 11, Kansas City 10, Minnesota 9, St. Paul 8, Milwaukee 7, Cincinnati 6, Houston 5, San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3, Oakland 2, San Diego 1.

CANADIAN: Toronto 21, Montreal 19, Boston 18, Philadelphia 17, New York 16, Pittsburgh 15, Washington 14, Baltimore 13, Cleveland 12, Detroit 11, Chicago 10, St. Louis 9, Kansas City 8, Minnesota 7, St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 5, Cincinnati 4, Houston 3, San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 1, Oakland 0, San Diego 0.

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1 (Monahan, Mignault, Houston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, San Diego 2, Indianapolis 1 (French, Hughes, McGinnity, Pritchard, Rothman).

New York 2, Cleveland 2 (Charles, Pless, Swain, Ward, MacGregor). Quebec 4, Boston 3 (Bennett 1, Bordeleau, Cloutier, G. Ross, Friesen).

Calgary 4, Edmonton 3 (Gardner, D. Sobchuk, G. Sobchuk, MacNeil, Pelly; Lester 3, Chappellier, Sentes).

San Diego 2, Indianapolis 1 (French, Hughes, McGinnity, Pritchard, Rothman).

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Move Discussed
NFL Vikings Could Be New Yorkers by 1977

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The possibility of the Minnesota Vikings moving to New York City surfaced yesterday when it was disclosed that a Minnesota team official had discussed it with a New York City official.

However, several obstacles stood in the way of the Vikings becoming New York's third National Football League team.

The central figures are Neil Walsh, the city's commissioner of public events, and Mike Lynn, the Vikings' general manager.

Walsh is eager to fill Yankee Stadium with a professional football team, and Lynn is eager to put his team into a new stadium in Minneapolis, which has been proposed to the Minnesota Legislature.

The two have talked numerous times in the last 10 days.

The Vikings' status in Minnesota centers on the bill before the

legislature providing for construction of a 65,000-seat stadium in Minneapolis. The Vikings are fed up with what they say is the smallest (48,500 seats) and worst stadium in the NFL.

If they don't get it in this legislative session, which ends around April 1, they will sign only a one-year lease to play in Metropolitan Stadium in Bloomington, Minn., in 1976, and consider moving to another city in 1977.

If they decide to move to New York, the Giants and Jets would have to decide whether they want another NFL team invading their turf, and a successful team at that.

The NFL Constitution calls for a unanimous vote by the 26 clubs for a team to move to a city occupied by another league team. That means the Jets or Giants could veto the move.

"We'd consider it in the same light as the Vikings' moving to Birmingham or Memphis or wherever," Washington team owner, the Giants' owner, said when informed about the discussions. "We would judge it on what's in the best interest of the National Football League. I would have an open mind. If schedules could be worked out and it could be shown that the city could support three teams, we'd be in favor of it."

Such a move would have to be accompanied by indemnity payments. When the NFL merged with the American League, for example, the Giants received \$10 million—\$500,000 for 20 years—from the Jets and other AFL teams.

Frustration of Abdul-Jabbar Is Showing

By John Schullian

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Some days are diamonds, some days are stones like yesterday for Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

He may be the greatest basketball player in the universe, but he couldn't save the Los Angeles Lakers from the indignity of a 101-88 whipping by the Washington Bullets.

"I guess that is what people expect me to do, isn't it?" Abdul-Jabbar said. "It's been that way since I came into the league. It's a normal state of affairs."

The question is: Will he think it's normal if the load of responsibilities shortens him from 7 foot 2 to 5 foot 2?

Actually there were a lot of other, earlier reasons for Abdul-Jabbar and the Lakers to sputter and fume. The one that stuck in L.A. coach Bill Sharman's craw was the way Wes Unseld and Elvin Hayes forced Abdul-Jabbar out of the middle and to the baseline.

"They were using a zone," Sharman muttered. "But the referees would never call it. Why did they even have a rule against the zone if they're not going to enforce it?"

Jabbar opted for blaming his listless performance (21 points on 10-for-25 from the field, and 13 rebounds) on the failure of his "biological clock" to adjust to Eastern Standard Time.

"It was 11 o'clock in L.A. when we started this game," he said. "Someone in the Lakers' dressing room wondered if referees Darrell Garretson and Ken Faulkner, who had Abdul-Jabbar on the bench with three fouls mid-

game, were using a zone."

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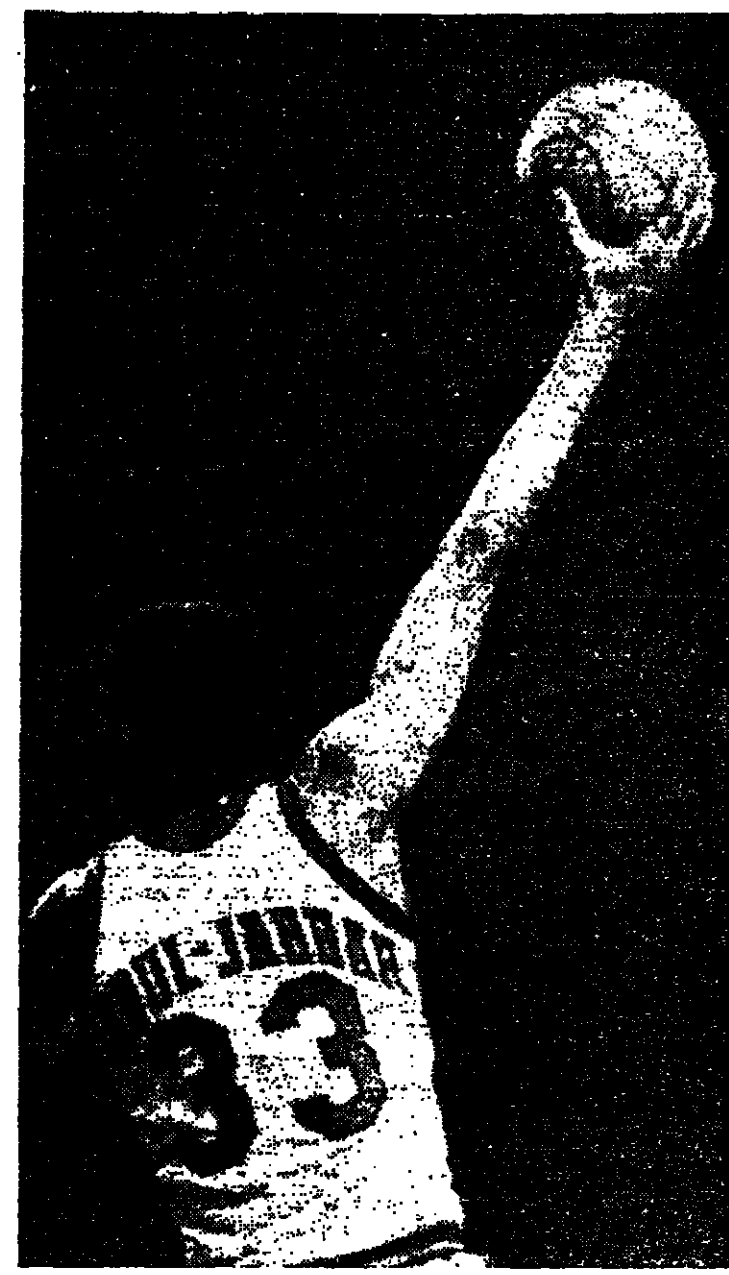
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Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in familiar pose with the Lakers.

Recognition, at Last, for Three Baseball Greats

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI)—In 1930, James T. Farrell, had not then created Studs, Dan, Danny O'Neill, Gashouse

Andy or any of his other characters, was trying out the St. Cyril High Baseball

team in Jackson Park on Chicago's South Side. At the far end of the same field, Hyde Park High

was playing Tyrde Tech in a college game.

College crowd standing around watching, Farrell wrote

two years later, "kept growing and struggling and peddling and

struggling to the sidelines, and among a group of high school stu-

dents and miscellaneous men

there was a growing and even

defined excitement. Playing

baseball for Tyrde Tech was

a sacred duty which still was

made more sacred by black stock-

ing. This kid was making san-

naal plays and the crowd was

ing not so much to see the

kid as to watch him. We

practiced and also watch-

ed. The kid's name, I learned,

was Lindstrom."

That name—the whole

thing—Frederick Charles Lind-

strom—to be given on a

base in the Hall of Fame. It's

the name, Fred. 1902, when he

was eligible, the third base-

outfielder of the old New

York Giants had to wait 34 years

for his teammates like Frank

lin, Mel Ott and Bill Terry in

brick house on Main Street

in Cooperstown, N.Y.

Indians' credentials have

been cited here in the past. The

fact that this exceptional player

was overlooked in 15 national

elections illustrates the impor-

tance of having a special com-

mittee

